The Chicago Paily Tribune.

VOLUME XL.

MISSING ALLEN.

BIRTHS.

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GRAPE CREAM TARTAL
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tion me and keth, flaty, he
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Commended for purity and whole
overnment Chemist, Dr., Mott.
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FEB. 17, 9:80 A. M. eries, Fine Pearl Buttons.

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call Boots. en's Kid and Goat Button,

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akes in style and quality.
GEO. P. GORE & CO...
80 and 82 Wabash-87.

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CULAR SALE

ENRY & HATCH, to Chas. E. Raddin & Co., & 130 Wabash-av.

DES, AND SLIPPERS,

DS, CLOTHING, Caps, Notions, &c., Feb. 18, at 10 a. m. sharp.

ING, Feb. 17, at 9:30 o'clock,

Feb. 17, 10 a. m. sharp.

ENRY & HATCH, Auction N, POMEROY & CO.,

sunday, the 15th inst, Mrs. F.C.

er residence, & Pierce-st. Monday, rife of T. J. Cooper, aged & years, al hereafter.

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Will offer UNUSUAL BARGAINS

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AMERICAN (\$1.25, or \$12 per doz.) Contains enough easy Anthems ANTHEM of fine quality to provide one per ANTHEM Sunday for two years. Compiled by A. N. Johnson, BOOK, J. H. Tenney, and A. J. Abbey.

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LIFE INSURANCE THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO

OFFICE, Nos. 346 and 348 BROADWAY.

JANUARY I, 1880. Amount of Net Cash Assets, January 1, 1879.......\$36,213,457.61 \$36,077,490.68 REVENUE ACCOUNT.

\$44,114,176.84 DISBURSEMENT ACCOUNT.

\$38,185,431.68 367,989.00

*A detailed schedule of these items will accompany the usual annual report filed with the Insurance Department of the State of New York. Excess of market value of securities over cost... CASH ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1880...... \$38,996,952.66

Adjusted losses, due subsequent to Jan 1, 1880.

Reported losses, awaiting proof, &c...

Matured endowments, due and unpaid.

Reserved for re-insurance on existing policies: participating insurance at 4 per cent. Carlisle net premium; non-participating at 5 per cent. Carlisle net premium; Reserved for contingent liabilities to Tontine Dividend Fund, over and above a 4 per cent, reserve on existing policies of that class.

Reserved for premiums paid in advance.

Divisible surplus at 4 per cent. 34,016,840.82

\$38,996,952.66 Surplus, estimated by the New York State Standard at 4 1-2 per ct., over \$7,000,000.00

DAVID DOWS, GEORGE A. OSGOOD,

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Redmond Prindiville, Special Agent. Chicago, Jan. 25, 1880. **MONEY TO LOAN** By JOSIAH H. REED, 52 William-st., N. Y.,

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n sums to suit on choice City or Hyde Park improvement, at lowest current rates.

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ANNOUNCEMENT. The Chicago Orchestra

Beg to inform their many friends and the public in general that Mr. Freiberg and brother, formerly members of our Association, are not connected with our office from this date.

Chicago, Feb. 18, 186.

THE CHICAGO ORCHESTEA.

THE GILCAGO ORCHESTEA.

G. A. SCHANTZ, Sec'y.

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Mistake, Mr. Tribune, make it read Dealers in "Handsome" Gentlemen's Clothes.

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Thirty-Seven Hundred Children's. Boys', and Youths' new Suits---Actual Count.

And Mothers they will delight your eyes. They are the prettiest suits we ever saw. Don't forget Willoughby, Hill & Co. this spring. Remember, Willoughby, Hill & Co. ask you to just see their goods before you buy, the rest we are willing and expect to leave to your judgment. You will not find the assortment anywhere else, because other houses don't have a trade that would justify them carrying such an immense line of goods.

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J.Jacobs U1 The Great German Remedy.

[From the Chicago Tribune, Nov. M. 1879.]

MME. MARIE SALTOTTI, the famous prima donns, who charmed the andience at the Wilhelmj Charity Concert a few useks age, and who, it is understood, intends accompanying that famous violinist upon his tour to California, gave the following testimony on behalf of this smedy:

"Having repeatedly had creasion to seek relief in severe cases of neuralizic and rheumatic pains, as well as when suffering from tre bleasome sere threat, I find, after vainty trying man, remedies, that nothing can compare with St. Jacobs Oil as a prompt and reliable cure for the allments mamed. A number of my professional friends, who have experienced like sat-

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HATS. 1880 Spring Styles Gente' Dress Silk Hate on hand and made to measure, at BARNES' Hat Store, are

AGAINST THE PRACTICES

86 Madison-st. (Tribune Building.) which the Democrats are determine

WASHINGTON.

Aldrich's Immediate Transportation Bill Likely to Go Through.

The Sub-Committee to Report Favorably, and Both Houses Well Disposed.

The Newspaper Charges Against Representative Acklen Sustained by the Committee.

Yesterday Devoted by the House

to a Dreary Debate on Railroads Protesting Against a Reduction of Steel-Rails

STEEL RAILS.

THE RAILBOADS' PROTEST.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—The peti-

tions of a number of railway companies pro-testing against the proposed reduction of duty on steel rails were filed in the Senate to-day.

nnected with other tariff interests that they

are unwilling to countenance what they call "tinkering with the tariff," even to make steel rails cheaper.

OPPOSING MEMORIALS.
To the Western Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—Memorials

having recently been presented to Congress from a number of railroads for a reduction

FINANCIAL.

SENATOR M'DONALD DESIRES to bring up his 5 per cent land-grant bill to-morrow and to sit it out, but he may not

morrow and to sit it out, but he may not succeed. Senator Gordon gave notice to-day that at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon he shall move that the doors be closed that the Senate may consider the appointment of a special committee on the interoceanic canal. It this is done the 5 per cent bill will occupy the rest of the week, and the Democrats can congratulate themselves that no political capital has been made out of the indiscreet sayings on their side of the chamber. Next week, when Gen. Logan speaks on the Fitz John Porter ease, the embargo may be raised.

COMMITTEE-WORK.

THE HOTCH CASE.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—The Sens

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has decided to reopen the ease of Davis Hotch, who was imprisoned in San Domingo at the time negotiations for a treaty of annexation were pending. Evidence which was wanted, but could not be obtained during the Sumner-Schurz inquiry, is now accessible. Raymond H. Perry, the witness whom it was proposed to get out of the way on the false charge of murder in Texas, is now here, and will be before the Committee to-morrow.

ELECTION CASE.

To the Wastern Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—The SubCommittee in charge of the case of Bradley
vs. Slemons (Arkansas) unanimously signed
a report in favor of Slemons, the sitting
member, which will be reported to the
House.

ADULTERATED POOD.

The House Committee on Manufactures

ADULTERATED FOOD.

The House Committee on Manufactures agreed to report favorably the bill prohibiting the adulteration of articles of food and drink by the use of ingredients deleterious to health, and prescribing penalties therefor. The bill provides that any person having cause to suspect the character of any article of food or drink may demand a sample of the same, and the dealer refusing to comply shall be subject to arrest and fine not exceeding \$100.

The Senate Believed to Be Opposed to the 31-2 Per Cent Refunding Bond.

Duty.

How the Democrats Figure Out Ignatius Donnelly's Victory Over Washburn.

His Champions Somewhat Puzzled to Explain Their Inconsistent Position.

IMMEDIATE TRANSPORTA-TION.

MR. ALDRICH'S BILL. atch to The Chicago Tri WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.-Mr. Wilson epresenting the Importers' Association of hicago, finds on his return here that the sentiment respecting the Aldrich Immediate-Transportation bill has very materially changed within the last ten days. Western nembers generally have heard from their constituents, and large numbers of letters and petitions from merchants and commercial parties have been received here recommending the passage of the bill. Western and Southern members have been to Mr. Aldrich and advised that, if the Committee on Ways Means should withhold the bill too long, he should endeavor to secure its passage under suspension of the rules on Monday, as they were confident there was a two-thirds vote in the House in favor of it. There does not seem to be any disposition on the part of the Ways and Means Committee to withhold the bill. It simply has not yet been reached, for the reason that other matters pend-ing prior to the time when this bill was called to the attention of the Committee have absorbed all the time. Mr. Morrison says today that, as soon as the Funding bill is dis-

that the Committee will give it speedy and favorable consideration. Judge Kelley, who it was thought at first might be hostile to the scheme, says to-day that he is heartily in favor of it, and will support it with enthusiasm, adding that the Western people are greatly mistaken if they think he intends to assist in keeping any legislative barriers in the way of their progress. Conger, of Michigan, who had some doubts as the question of damage in the bill at first, has had these doubts removed, and will support the bill in the Committee. The Southern and Western members of the Committee also have informed themselves of the nature of the bill, and will give it their support. Altogether, Mr. Wilson thinks that the outlook at the House end is very favorable. In the Senate, Gen. Logan has already thoroughly canvassed the Commerce Committee, and is confident that the measure will be reported from that Committee if it comes from the House in time, and of its passage by the Senate he has no doubt. HE IS OF OPINION

ACKLEN.

THE NEWSPAPER BEPORTS SUSTAINED.

Special Diaratch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—The SubCommittee of the House Foreign Affairs
Committee, charged with the investigation of the Acklen case, made its report to the full Committee this morning. The report finds the newspaper accusations against Acklen are true. The report is withheld from publication until it can be reported to the House, but there is no single fact in it that has not already been published. It is perhaps as noticeable for that which as for that which it does. Between the lines can be read the severest censure, but the Committee strictly construes the resolu-tion of inquiry and simply finds the facts. The Democrats say that no conclusion has been reached as to the action which will be taken when the report is submitted to the House. The probability still is that some one will move a resoution of censure. If there was any man of lution of censure. If there was any man of prominence to move a resolution of expulsion, there is little doubt that such a resolution would prevail for Acklen seems to be absolutely without friends among his Democratic associates. The only consideration he has received—the only fairness, it might be said, with which he has been treated—has been from the Republican members of the Committee of Inquiry. Had Sam Cox, of New York, Chairman of the Committee, been in the city to-day, the report would, perhaps, have been made to the House, and probably will be this week. THE RULES.

THE RULES.

CONTINUING THE CONTEST.

Special Dispotch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17—In the House, the dreary, profitless contest over the rules, which has lasted so many weeks, still continues, and it is difficult even now to predict when the end will be. The only definit thing known is that there will be no attempt to pass the Appropriation bill until this very unruly body has decided whether it will be governed by new rules or will continue to transact business under the present cumbersome and inconvenient system. The proposition to change the twenty-first rule is still the stumbling block, but the Democrats made it pretty clear to-day that there is to be no change, which will prevent buncombe legislation upon appropriation bills. The proposition of the forms in which it was presented, simply is that there shall be no general legislation, whether of a political character or otherwise, upon the Appropriation bill. This proposition the Republicans have been aided in, and in some part led, by Spear, of Georgia, a young Independent who has had the courage to defy his party, and to endeavor to induce Congress to recognize the principle which the people, in the State Constitutions of thirty out of thirty-eight States, have adopted, namely: that there shall be no general legislation upon supply bills. The precedents of all wise parliamentary history are The Senste Committee on Military Affairs authorized Senstor Maxey to report for passage a bill extending to non-commissioned officers of the army the same privileges of retirement after thirty years' meritorious service provided by law for commissioned officers.

PRICE FIVE CENTS. continue here, but the Democratic leaders think that by retaining the present system they can obtain a political advantage. It is even said that the late Confederacy, of whose Congress so many of the present Democrats were members, had a provision similar to that which the Democrats to-day repeatedly rejected. But the party tom-tom was loudly beaten to-day. The eloquent Frank Hurd was made to use his powers in behalf of this partisan measure, but there was so much "good in Nazareth" that the Democrats would have been beaten had not, at a critical moment, Deuster, of Wisconsin, come to the aid of his party, and saved it from defeat by a single vote. The Democrats stripped themselves of all disguise by voting down the amendment proposed by Warner, that no amendment shall be made to Appropriation bills, and to change the existing law except where the sums appropriated are to be reduced. The Democrats knew that all their party legislation of the last four years had been made possible by the present system. Frank Hurd, amid applause from the Democratic side, sought to reassert the pretenses of the past four years, that millions had been saved, the people vindicated, and the victories of the past secured, and that it was not now time to trail the banner in the dust, and all that, and the Democrats said "Never, no never," by a majority of just one vote, cast by the breathless Deuster, from Milwaukee.

DONNELLY-WASHBURN. HOW THE FORMER'S CASE IS FIGURED Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—The Ho burn case. Several members of the Sub-burn case. Several members of the Sub-Committee submitted their views. Two of them were Mr. Armfield, of North Carolina, and Mr. Beltzhoover, of Pennsylvania. The latter gentleman is said to have become somewhat excited on account of questions asked him by Republican members of the Committee. Mr. Beltzhoover had argued that the Minnespolis vote for Washburn that the Minneapolis vote for Washlought to be thrown out because it "fraudulent." When asked why it fraudulent, he replied because the lots were numbered. "Then it said a Republican member of Committee "ungreeted that all the lots with the lots with the lots were numbered." were 'fraudulent,' because they, too, were numbered." This made the Pennsylvania purist mad. He said that the Pennsylvania Constitution required ballots to be numbered while the Constitution of Minnesota did not

WAS PRESSED TO EXPLAIN
why a numbered ballot was "fraudulent" in
Minnesota and not in Pennsylvania, but he
could not. It may be remarked here that he could not. It may be remarked here that he knew that the Constitution of Pennsylvania, one clause of which requires that ballots shall be numbered, was adopted by an overwhelming vote, a majority of both political parties supporting it. The provision which requires the numbering of ballots was inserted for the express purpose of preserving the purity of elections. Both parties approved it, and it is said to work well in practice. Mr. Armfield's duty this morning was to read explicit. It is said that the officers of some of these roads are interested in Bessemer steel-works and that the managers of other roads do not contemplate making any extensions, and have no special need now of rails, and are so the new election returns agreed upon by the Democratic members of the Sub-Committee These new returns disfranchise 3,177 citizens of Minnesota who voted for Mr. Was and give his seat to Ignatius Donnel majority of 165 votes. To do this of or REQUIRED SOME PRETTY NICE CALCULATIONS

having recently been presented to Congress from a number of railroads for a reduction of the rate of duty on seel rails, and it naving been asserted at the hearing before the Ways and Means Committee that a reduction was demanded by nearly all the roads in the country, it a very extensive country, it a very extensive country, it a very extensive of the railroad officers, protesting against the reduction as injurious to the railroad officers, protesting against the reduction as injurious to the railroad interests, as well as to the American steel industry: Franklin B. Gowen, President Philadelphia & Reading Railroad; G. D. Roberts, Vice-President Pennsylvania Railroad; J. N. McCullough, Vice-President of the "Pennsylvania Company," and Vice-President of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad; A. J. Cassatt, Vice-President of the Baltimore & Potomac, and Vice-President of the Alexandria & Fredericksburg Railroad; A. B. Stone, President of the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern; T. B. Blackstone, President of the Chicago & Alton; T. C. Platt, President of the Southern Central, New York; John S. Barbour, President of the Washington City, Virginia Midland & Great Southern; Robert H. Sawyer, President, and R. A. Packer, General Manager, of the Pennsylvania & New York Canal and Railroad; Alexander Mitchell, President of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; James Callery, President New Haven & Northwapton; Albert Keep, President Of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. John Sheffield, Vice-President New Haven & Northampton; Albert Keep, President Trensurer of the Sussex Railroad; Samuel Sloan, President of the Cincinnati & Lafayette and President of the Cincinnati & Lafayette and President of the Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago; F. A. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—The bill t prevent the publication of lottery advertise ments in this District, which the Democrate succeeded in preventing from passing the House yesterday by the interposition of dilatory motions, came up to-day as unfinished business. The pending question, which was to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the House yesterday ordered the main question, was decided in the negative by a yea and nay vote. Prector Knott then moved to lay the bill upon the table, which was defeated by dent Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette and President of the Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago; F. A. Comly. President North Pennsylvania Railroad; E. C. Knight, President Central Railroad, New Jersey, and President Delaware & Bound Brook; William A. Ingham, President East Broad Top Railroad; Charles Hartshorne, President Lehigh Valley Railroad; and Isaac Hinckley, President Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad. These railroads have a total length of 15,125 miles of road. The representatives of the above railroad companies here announce that a large number of smaller petitions are on the way. vote. Prector Knott then moved to lay the bill upon the table, which was defeated by 108 to 120. At this stage of the proceedings the regular order was demanded, and the Democrats had the satisfaction of having served the lottery cause to the extent of deferring further action upon the bill until the third Monday of March, which will be next District day, upon which, under the rule, bills relative to the District can alone be considered. The party lines were pretty strictly drawn upon the several votes taken on this subject yesterday and to-day.

THE DEMOCRATS SUPPORTED LOTTERIES, the Republicans opposed them; but the latter, with the aid of a few Democrats and Greenbackers, were enabled by a small majority to prevent the defeat of the bill. The significance of these votes is that the lottery people have, converted a majority of the Post-Office Committee to their views. It is not probable, therefore, that a bill to effectually prevent the use of mails by lotteries and other swindles will meet the concurrence of the Committee.

THE OFFICES.

FINANCIAL.

REFUNDING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—Persons who should have special knowledge on finance questions say that from inquiries already made it is evident that the Senate will not agree to the 3½ rate of interest proposed by the Ways and Means Committee for the refunding bond. The Ways and Means Committee this morning did not take final action on the Funding bill. The topic considered was the report of the Sub-Committee relative to the \$200,000,000 Treasury certificates. The Sub-Committee had recommended 4 per cent for these certificates, but the whole Committee changed the rate to 3½ per cent, and also decided that these certificates should run ten years, redeemable at the option of the Government after two years, and not to compel the Treasury to redeem a certain amount each year, as had been proposed.

SENATOB M'DONALD DESIRES CENSUS SUPERVISORS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—The Sens in executive session, confirmed another batch of Census Supervisors, and rejected several. Thus far the recommendations of the Committee on the Census have been followed, and nominations have been confirmed or rejected in accordance with their reports.

NOMINATIONS.
To the Western Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—The President nominated the following Postmasters:
Hiram S. Tillotson, Nevada, Mo.; H. James,

Action on the various nominations for Census Supervisors that were disposed of to-day was reached after comparatively little debate on each case. The rejections were effected by strict party votes, and were based by the dominant party upon the grounds set forth in the debate last week concerning the CONFIRMED.

The following nominations were confirmed:
West Virginia, George R. Latham, First District; Utah, John B. Nell, District of Utah;
W. F. Goodspeed, Ohio, United States Marshal Northern District of Ohio; Edward S. Wheat, United States Marshal Middle District of Tennessee.
Postmaster—William Alexander, Chariton, John S. Stidiger, Third District of Iowa was rejected as Census Supervisor.

NOTES AND NEWS.

A MICHIGAN RAILROAD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—Conger, of Michigan, to-day made an argument before the House Military Committee in support of the bill which would permit the narrow-gauge road from Port Huron to Fort Austin, Mich., to cross the rear of the military reservation of Fort Austin. The bill will probably be favorably reported.

THE EXODUS.

will probably be favorably reported.

THE EXODUS.

The Democrats are seeking to give the exodus the greatest possible political turn, and will summon all the leading colored men of the United States, such as Turner, late Minister to Liberia, who did not approve of the exodus movement. Fred Douglass, who also has opposed the exodus, will probably be summoned.

THE PENSION OFFICE.

The Senate passed its time this afternoon in the consideration of a House bill authorizing the appointment of additional clerks in the Pension Office. Senator Beck expressed his desire that the Commissioner of Pensions should have all necessary clerical force, but severely criticised Secretary Schurz for having appointed additional clerks before he was authorized by law to do so. Explanation was made that, while low-grade clerks had been appointed, high-grade clerks had been dismissed, and that the amount appropriated had.

VITURE, toves, and Bedding, and Household Goods of all kinds, crockery and Glassware, and Gen-ELISON, POMEROY & CO., ectioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-St. Can be beautfully DYELL
CLEANED, and REPAIRED,
LLEANED, and REPAIRED,
at trifling expense and expressed C. O. Desphera
and 261 West Madjeon
Rel.All West Madjeon
Rel. All Control of the Control
Rel. Chicago & 197 North
Rel. All Controls & Control
Rel. Chicago & 197 North
Rel. All Controls & 197 North
Rel. CANDY.

ied. The House CRANIC CANAL

winter weather still continues, forthern people who started for esorts have stopped here. Cro-yacinths are blooming to-day in louse grounds, and the grass is

RINTING APPROPRIATION.
ON, D. C., Feb. 17.—The Conrinter asks for a deficiency apof \$450,000, the extra session
ssary a great amount of extra

aird wants \$12,000 to furnish a fish-steamer for the coast of South Car-orgia, and Florida. CABINET MEETING.

THE RECORD.

ASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—Many peti-m were presented from railroad com-ice against the reduction of the duty on

rial was presented from the Cham-nmerce of St. Paul, asking an ap-n for the relief of the Irish sufnce, the sense of the Senate appear-layorable to the memorial. It was to the Committee on Appropria-

bill providing for celebrating the edih anniversary of the recognition of can Independence by a National exhiat New York in 1883 was placed on the

aron (Wis.) presented a minority ned by Hoar, Logan, and himself, in that portion of the majority re-a exonerates ingalls, but express-opinion that when the report states exployed it should in justice

with the advice of the Senate, to appoint Fitz
John Porter a Colonel of Infantry in the
army of the United States, his commission to
bear date January, 1863, with pay and emoluments of that rank from that date, until he
shall be relieved according to law, or as hereinafter provided for."

SEC. 3. That at any time after granting of
such commission it shall be lawful for the
President to place said Porter on the retired
list of the army, on the pay of a retired
Colonel of Infantry.

Ordered printed and laid on the table subject to Randolph's call.

Mr. Logan submitted the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee
on Naval Affairs:

Resolved. That the Secretary of the Navy be
suthorized to equip and furnish a vessel for the
purpose of conveying to Ireland such contributions offered and other supplies as are furnished
in the United States for the relief of the suffering in Ireland.

Mr. Gordon gave notice that at 2 o'clock
to-morrow he would move that the doors be
closed and that the Senate proceed to consider the wote appointing the special committee on the Interoceanic Canal.

Mr. McMillan presented a petition of the
Chamber of Commerce of St. Paul, Minn.,
for the reduction of the tariff duty on steel
rails.

Mr. Jones presented a memorial of the

for the reduction of the tariff duty on steel rails.

Mr. Jones presented a memorial of the Union Soldiers' Association of New Orleans, asking the Senate to unseat Kellogg as Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. Harris, from the Select Committee on Epidemic Diseases, reported favorably a joint resolution authorizing the President to call an international sanitary conference. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Walker, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably the House bill for the relief of settlers on the Osage trust and diminished reserve lands in Kansas. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Saulsbury stated that during the recent investigations caused before the Committee on Privileges and Elections the question arose to what extent telegrams could properly be used in evidence, and the Committee had instructed him to report the following resolutions:

ly be used in evidence, and the Committee had instructed him to report the following resolutions:

Resolved, That telegraphic messages and copies of the record of the same in the possession of telegraph companies, their officers, or servants, are not privileged by law from production and axamination on the proper process before a committee authorised to send for persons and papers.

Resolved, That the order for the production of such documents ought to be so regulated by sound discretion as to protect the privacy of sommunications not related to the matter under investigation, and especially that the authority making such order ought is, if obtained likely to be material to the pending investigation, and the order ought, as far as practicable, to describe with reasonable certainty the particular message or messages required.

Orderd printed and laid on the table.

Mr. Hoar—I understand these are reported as resolutions which have governed the action of the Committee for the information of the Senate and public and not for adoption by the Senate.

Ellia were intraduced and referred as fol-

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. Thurman—For the construction of a building for use by the United States at Toledo, O.

By Mr. Vest—For the improvement of the Missouri River at St. Charles.

The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Treasury to employ additional clerks to facilitate the transaction of pension and other business was taken up.

Mr. Beck opposed the bill on the ground that the Commissioner of Pensions had no right to anticipate the action of Congress, as he had done by employing additional clerks in violation of law.

Mr. Wallace stated the Commissioner had employed additional clerks, but had not exceeded the regular appropriation as yet. The regular appropriation would be exceeded if the full force was kept at work until the end of the fiscal year, but there had been no violation of the law.

Mr. Kirkwood asserted that 200,000 claims for pensions are pending before the Burean, and every member of Congress is overwhelmed with protests against unreasonable delay in their settlement.

Mr. Saulsbury opposed the bill on grounds of economy.

Mr. Voorhees supported it as a measure of fustice to claimants, and thought the plea of economy misapplied in this case. Hundreds of people entitled to pensions waited month after month, year after year, and at last died without their claims being granted, simply because Congress did not give the officers the accessary force to get up with the business.

requisit force to dispose of the business of his office.

Mr. Wallace finally interposed with the remark that whatever had been the policy in the past the present bill did all that the Commissioner asked should be done, and he hoped it would be passed.

Both sides of the Senate agreed that reductions should be made in many of the executive departments. Now that there was a necessity for an increase in one place, both sides should agree to it.

Mr. Beck, in further remarks, said that all the executive officers systematically violated the law, and then came to Congress for approval of their acts, except Secretary Thompson, who always asked permission to do what he wanted to, or confessed his fault if he had done anything unauthorized. This was why Secretary Thompson was allowed to draft, his own bills, because confidence could be placed in him.

The bill finally passed as reported by the Committee.

The pending business being the 5 per cent

The Speaker announced the regular order to be the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the House yesterday ordered the main question on the bill prohibiting the publication of lottery schemes in the District of Columbia. The yeas and nays were ordered, and resulted yeas, 111; nays, 117; so the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider was defeated.

feated.

The motion to reconsider was then agreed to, and Mr. Knott moved to lay the bill on the table. Rejected,—yeas, 105; nays, 120.

The bill having been divested of the previous question went over under the rules, until the next District day.

The House then resumed consideration in the morning hour of the bill regulating the removal of causes from State to Federal Courts.

removal of causes from State to Federal Courts.

Mr. Knott argued in support of the bill, He instanced the great power of corporations, one of which, like an enormous octopus, stretched its monstrous tentacles into eleven States, controlled to-day 6,000 miles of railroad, and whose financial operations were second in magnitude only to those of the Government itself. Congress had no authority to disturb a single one of those parasites on the body politic in any power conferred upon them by the State, but there was one thing it could do and ought to do, and which the present bill proposed to accomplish. Congress could deprive them of the extraordinary privileges with which they had been endowed by Judge-made law in violation of the Constitution. He criticised the decisions of the Courts which looked upon a corporation as a citizen. Had the Courts gone one step further and declared it a natural citizen, it might have aspired to the Presidency. It might have become a General of the army, and give the corporation half a chance and it would get away with the bulk of the enemy's baggage and supplies. But it could not take an oath. It had no soul, and was not concerned about the doctrines of Plymouth Church er the "Mistakes of Moses." [Laughter.] Having no body, it could not be killed, or, if killed, having no soul, it could not be damed.

The morning hour having expired, the bill went over without action.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Carlisle in the chair) on the revision of the rules.

such appropriation tell changing the desired of the proposed half specify on its faceth amount of money to be it offered to an appropriation bill changing the proposed half specify on its faceth amount of money to be its faceth amount of money money of the faceth amount of the provent of the faceth of the proposed by the faceth of t

PRESIDENTIAL

Blaine's Friends Believe His Prospects More Favorable than Ever.

An Interview with a Leading Member of the National Club.

Prospects Not Good for Holding the Democratic Convention in Washington.

Sherman's Friends Inaugurate a Club in His Interest at Columbus, O.

nator Ferry, of Michigan, Indicated for Second Place if Blaine Is Nominated.

Blaine's Boom in Chicago-That Call for a Meeting Saturday Night.

The Blaine Centennial Club Rec rganized and Now Ready for Action.

BLAINE. HOW HIS CHANCES LOOK TO HIS FRIENDS.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—The Nation Blaine Club keeps its rooms open daily. The collowing is the result of a conversation tohight with the gentleman in charge, in which an
attempt was made to obtain an authoritative
pinion of the outlook from a Blaine stand-

"The reports from Illinois," said this Club official, "are almost too good to be true. It really appears as if Blaine would have no opposition out there at all. Iowa, Wisconsin, and, I think, Michigan are all right. There may be a fight in Minnesota. In California Blaine will have a strong foilowing because of his uncompromising attitude on the Anti-Chinese Immigration bill. In Nevada there is an attempt to work up a movement in favor of Grant. Colorado also seems likely to go for Grant; at least, that is the feeling just now, but it may undergo a change as the campaign advances. Missouri is torn by the Grant and Sherman factions. The old Stalwarts are all for Grant, and the Schurz-Aenderson party will support Sherman. I have had a number of will support Sherman. I have had a number of letters from there lately, and I infer from the tenor of them that they would prefer the Blaine should

Blaine should

KEEP HIS HANDS OFF.

Of course New York will be made to instruct for Grant. It cannot be otherwise so long as Conkling holds the party in that State in the hollow of his hand. In New England we feel sure of Maine, New Hampshire, and perhaps Rhode Island and Connecticut. There will be an attempt made in Vermont by Edmunds' friends to have the first vote of the delegation cast for him. On the other hand, the danger of such a movement is apparent to many leading Vermont Republicans, who will oppose it. It generally divides its delegation into two rival factions, and it may do the same thing again. It is very hard to say what might be the outcome of such a condition of things. It is, of course,

NEW YORK.

OPPOSED TO A THIRD TERM.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. II.—At the First Assen
District Oneida Republican Convention in Uto-day, two conventions were held, each class to have a majority of Auly elected delegaadopted the following resolution:

"Resoited, That we repeat earnestly the declaration of the New York Republican State Convention of 1878 of "unalterable opposition to the election of any President for a third term, and instruct our delegates to the Convention to be held on the 25th inst. to enforce this principle in every honorable way."

No resolutions of any kind were adopted by the Convention which elected the Conkling delegation.

VERMONT.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Feb. 17.—A fully-atte and harmonious Republican caucus to-night made a unanimous choice of an Edmunds-Grant delegation to the State Convention. The preferences of the delegates are for Edmunds, providing there is a chance for his nomination; otherwise they favor Grant. The caucus unanimously adopted a resolution indorsing the Hon. G. G. Benedict as delegate at large to Chicago.

INDIANA.

INDIANA.

THE HON. J. C. NIW.

Special Dispatch to The Chicage TVOCAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. II.—The Hon. John C.

New has returned from Chicago, and, in reply to the question if he had not reason, since the Saturday conventions, to change his opinion respecting the feeling of Indiana Republicans toward a third term, he said: "Not in the least. I stick to my friends. Grant is a friend of mine, and I of him. He is my preference for the Presidency. I believe he is the best candidate that the Republicans can nominate. I think he can carry Virginia. North and South Carolina, and Louisiana, and

NO OTHER CANDIDATE

that I know of can do this, and I am not satisfied that he could not carry Indiana if nominated. I want it distinctly understood, however, that, while he is my personal choice for the nomination. I am decidedly for the nominee of the Republican Convention. I have not tried to influence the action of a single member of the party. I am not a candidate for the position of delegate to the National Convention, and do not intend to go there as a delegate; so will have nothing to do with making the nominee."

BLAINE IN CHICAGO.

MEANING OF THAT MYSTERIOUS ANNOUNCE There was a good deal of curiosity in local political circles yesterday to know who had taken it upon himself to issue the call contained in yesterday's TRIBUNE for a meeting of the Blaine men of Chicago, to be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel Saturday evening next. Nobody was particularly surprised to know that a "boom" was about to be started,—that has been expected for some time,—but there was an air of mystery as to the way it had been set agoing that only whetted the common desire to know who the chief artificer was.

"Who has got a patent on the Blaine boom"?" "Who has got a patent on the Blaine boom'?" said a TRIBUNE reporter to a prominent Federal official, referring to the call.

"Why, Fill tell you who it is. It's this fellow

"CARL PRETZEL "Seen him," said the reporter, laconically.
"Seen him," said the reporter, laconically.
"Well, he's the visible prop. Tackled me yesterday down here in the alley,—Aroade court, I mean,—and wanted to know if I wasn't coming around. Told him I didn't know whether I depend or not "And you Bleize mean". should or not. 'Ain't you a Blaine man?' said he. Then I told him it didn't make any differ-ence whether I was or not, but I didn't think I'd didn't impress me as just the man to jump on for a prop if it was designed to get up a real first-class 'boom' for a man who generally en-lists the best sort of material for that sort of

YOU REGARD ILLINOIS AS SURE FOR BLAINE?

Illinois?"
"No, I think not. Gen. Grant has very many warm personal friends in Illinois, but it is now nineteen years since he left the State, and a new generation has sprung up that controls the politics of the State, and the people believe that they will receive as much at the hands of the 'Plumed Knight of Maine' as they will from their own gallant Galena soldier."

"It may be said that he would not be liable to commit such mistakes again?"
"Very true. Nevertheless, Gen. Grant is a confiding man, and never goes back on an old friend for any small offense,—or what he conceives to be such."
"Do you take any stock in the 'strong-man' idea?" idea?"
"I take a good deal of stock in the idea of

"I take a good deal of stock in the idea of

A STRONG-MAN" GOYERNMENT.

We want a man thoroughly honest, thoroughly versed as to the commercial and political condition of the country, and a man who will execute its laws without fear orfavor, and, above all, we want a man who will surround himself with a strong Cabinet and appoint first-class men to office. I venture to say there isn't a man in the country better versed as to its needs than James G. Blaine. Then, too, the way in which he was cheated out of the nomination at Cincimnati by a combination between the Vermont and Massachusetts delegates will very much assist him in the Chicago Convention. His management in exposing and overthrowing the Garcelon steal in Maine was most excellent, and it shows that he possesses tact, skill, and ability to execute. The successful termination of that

matter has made Blaine many warm and ardent supporters."

"Have you thought of the possibility of a deadlock in the Convention?"

"Yes, and in case of a three-cornered fight between Grant, Blaine, and Sherman, the chances are more than even, in my opinion, that all hands would cordially support E. B. Washburne as the cark house."

"But he has declined in advance, as it were."

"I don't think Washburne is trying to get the nomination. He is a retiring man, somewhat advanced in years, devoted to his party, and rather enjoys a quiet life. Yet he commands the respect of every one, and, in case of a three-cornered contest, as I have stated, I think his chances would be excellent. His position is simply this, as I understand it: He is not a candidate against Gen. Grant, and is too modest to amounce himself a candidate at all. But my honest opinion is that more enthusiasm could be awakened in Illinois for Washburne than for any other man except Blains."

With the above as the views of a representative lawyer, the reporter walked two or three blocks to the southwest, and called at the office of A REPRESENTATIVE MERCHANT,-

"Tam a Republican," id he briefly and point-

The state of the control of the cont

"No."
"Was anybody punished by the Democratip
"Yes, the farmers. They had their growns
erops taxed by the Democratic Legislature, unknown thing in the history of Missour, and so the taxpayers were punished to mai
up Democratic losses."
"Will they submit to it?"
"No. The next Legislature will split will
open upon this outrage upon the people."

оню. COMMBUS, O., Feb. 17.—A committee ing of ex-Gov. Dennison, F. C. Sessions

OTHER STATES.

ARKANSAS.

Henry M. Cooper, of Little Rock, Ark., who is representing Powell Clayton as member of the National Republican Committee, was met yesterday at the Palmer House by a Tribuyar reporter, who had a brief talk with him. The reporter asked: "What do you know about the Republican outlook in Arkansas?"

"There has nothing been done there yet about politics. Everything is quiet."

"How do the Republicans feel in regard to candidates?"

SHERMAN'S SCHITTER ATTENTION OF THE PRESID TO THEM-CIVIL-SHRVICE ORDINE TO THEM CIVIL-SHRVICE ORDINE OBSTRUCT ON THE PRESID TO THEM CIVIL-SHRVICE ORDINE TO THEM CIVIL-SHRVICE ORDINE TO THE OBSTRUCT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE PRESI

AND NEW YORK.

Special to Concinnati Comm

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—In ecived by members of Congross of ecived to the State Convention and to vote as a unit. Member that program and cast their vote of will appeal to the Convention and right to vote as they see fit and by their County Conventions. The Convention will sustain position, Gen. Grant's friends he if such a course is pursued it will militate against his chances for the such a course is pursued it will militate against his chances for the such a course is pursued it will forward rely upon the united vote of Pennsylvania, New York, and off with, and any break in the formalable impediment to the surplant. The friends of Gen. Grant's that the gentlement to the surplant. The friends of Gen. Grant's with the formalable impediment to the surplant. The friends of Gen. Grant's with and other political centres with the domination of the party leade for day to two endeavoring to disonasons and urge the malcont the domination of the party leade for day to two double-leaded as washington Chronicle, a journal wignorous support to the third-ter The first of these articles is as folis.

MASHINGTON D. C., Feb. 15.—A stention has been given in Reput to-day to two double-leaded as washington Chronicle, a journal wignorous support to the third-ter The first of these articles is as folis. A correspondent complains enanced our course on the ex-President, and that it has injudicious friends. We have thing. In the first place we have live and unfair to charge him with the insignification, and had he been let alone the many the party from all future neces many would have been assured bey hince, however, small politicians of fact constitutes the tricks of politices and the party it has weakened public his availabil

оню.

HER STATES. pwell Clayton as member of the clican Committee, was met yes-mainer House by a Terrouse re-a brief, talk with him. The re-"What do you know ab

irst vote was cast for him, as I is old Congressional District.

seen Chairman Barnum?"
d a talk with him. Mr. Barnum
mit himself. As Chairman of the
locratic Committee, he does not reblog to do so. He has agreeable
chicago, and he has no objection
does not want to appear as enmilluence anybody, and he does not r tried to question the gentleman ut he only would say: "I am a Tilden man, and I believe the Democratic party in my State are the division on the subject appears the leaders."

me leaders."

Dowdali, of Peorla, arrived in the yon his way home from Washing-tarburs reporter met him in the se. He said he had just been my where he had succeeded in Committee on Public Grounds and report favorably a bill appropriate a new Government building and Peorla. Said he: "I want to use will have the National Demonation held in Chicago about the ne next. Sam Randall favors Chidon the friends of Tilden, and the he other candinates are not optand Blaine will be the nominessition Convention. Tilden will not Democratic Convention, but Eniana, will, and with Potter, of New President." I am not authorised Mr. Springer, but he would favor The other Democratic Congressions would also, more or less. I having served long in Congression will be me legislation in Congress on question, and the fact that Sam ind and can't see Weaver's bill for I the Greenbackers pleases Republas Democrate. Congress on question, and the fact that Sam ind and can't see Weaver's bill for I the Greenbackers pleases Republas Democrate. Congress will not in after both Conventions have it after both Conventions have

NERAL NOTES.

DEPAIL NOTES.
DEPAICA TO CONVENTIOR.
Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
ON, D. C., Feb. 17.—The plans of re endeavoring to secure the Naccratic Convention for Washington to be thwarted by the refusal of the atteet to favorably act upon the billings to permit the new museum e to be used for the Convention. It death to considerable appropriation ill be needed to make the building the Democrats are not willing to propriations. Meanwhite the other of the beactive, but Cincinnati along resentatives here.

d to be active, but Cincinnal actives here.

Inginia's DELEGATION.

Ind Bourbon papers consider that

Indence between Secretary Sherman

the colored Re publicans of the virature have defeated the supposed
the new Senator. Gen. Mahone, to

piledged Electoral ticket from Vir
might possibly be cast for a Repub
Richmond Dispatch, for instance,
aya: "The Sherman correspondence
in the belief that the unpledged
sket has gone where the wooding

Without the support of their colored

Without the support of their colored

with the support of their colored

In the Virginia Readjusters could

erry, of Michigan, in the event of tion of Blaine at Chicago, will be eased by his friends for the second RONG MAN" UNNEC-

ESSARY. TO THE ARGUMENTS USED IN PAYOR GRANT'S NOMINATION - SENATOR STRENGTH GROWING IN ALL SEC

I can't say that I desire to be so

man, or Conking, or any other good Republican who may be nominated. I can't say that I really have any candidate. I desire to be so far unsave any candidate. I desire to be so far unsave any candidate. I desire to be so far unsave any candidate. I desire to be so far unsave any candidate. I desire to be so far unsave port possible to the nominee, whoever he may be the strongest argument that is put forward to favor of a third term for Gen. Grant, that we neved a 'strong man' at the bead of affairs, soms to me rather a dangerous one. I am sardly ready to admit that I have so far lost condence in the stability of our republican institutions and in the good sense and patriotism the sonse in which that phrase is used when of our people that we need a 'strong man,' in the sonse in which that phrase is used when the sonse in which that phrase is used when the effects of our own follow. Besides, if that is a good reason now why we should make Gen. Grant President now why we should make Gen. Grant President now why we should make Gen. Grant President of preference to either of the others who have now the should be elected again four years from now, and at every succeeding election. These are the principal objections I have to Gen. Grant's resonination now."

Territories will send solid Blaine delegations to Chicago. In the East Senator Blaine's friends think that hey are gaining strength. The delegation from Maine will be one of the ablest that has ever represented that State in a National Convention, represented that State in a National Convention, and its influence in favor of Blaine's nomination will be a very strong one. The New Hampoin will be a very strong one. The New Hampoin will be a very strong one the New Hampoin will be a very strong one of the probably will that of Vermont after it has complimented will that of Vermont after it has complimented senator Edmunds, unless Edmunds' movement Senator Edmunds, unless Edmunds' movement should develop strength in other parts of the country. The Blaine sentiment is also strong in Massachusetts, but seems to lack organization. The Grant men are very diligently at work in that State, and, strange to say, seem to be making some headway.

The train that he was a constant at work in that State, and, strange to say, seem to be making some headway.

In New York State there seems to be a sort of tacit understanding between the friends of secretary Sherman and those of Senator Blaine that they will not interfere with each other, but will unite their influence in the State Convention to prevent the passage of a Grant resolution, and in this they expect to succeed; although it must be admitted that, to an outsider loierably familiar with the politics of the State, and frequently in contact with Republicans from all parts of it, it seems more likely that leaster Conkling will control the Convention and mold its action in accordance with his own adgment. judgment.
The news from the South is, that Secretary
Sherman is still making material progress, and
will at least divide the delegations beyond the
Potomac with Gen. Grant.

GRANT'S STRENGTH.

New York Thune (Blains organ).

A Spedial Agent of the Treasury, who is constantly on the wing and travels over a large portion of the country, and who takes a lively interest in politics, as most Special Agents do, was asked yesterday by a Tribune reporter some was asked yesterday by a Traduce reporter some questions as to his recent observations.

"Is Grant going to get the whole Southern vote in the Chicago Convention?"

"By no means. The Southern Republicans are naturally for him, but many of them are

are naturally for him, but many or them are under personal obligations to Sherman, and will work for him earnestly. Sherman will have votes from Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas. He may not have an entire State delegation, but he will pick up a good many votes here and there throughout the South."

pick up a good many votes here and there broughout the South."

"Will Blaine get any Southern votes?"

"A few, but not nearly so many as Sherman."

"How will the New England States go?"

"I am not certain of Massachusetts. Vermont is for Edmunds on the first ballot. All the rest will be for Blaine."

"Have you sampled New Jersey?"

"Oh, yes; I know all about New Jersey. It is a Grant State, through and through."

"There will be a divided delegation. Since Morton died there is no Republican in the State strong enough to solidify the party and manage it. I think rather more than half the delegation will be for Blaine, and the rest for Grant."

"Do you count Illinois as solid for Grant."

"No; I don't believe he can get the whole delegation. Blaine will divide it with him. As to Michigan. Wisconsin, Iowa, and the States further West, Grant can't touch them. They are all for Blaine."

ther West, Grant can't fouch them. They are all for Blaine."

"What, then, is your estimate of Grant's probable strength in the Convention?"

"Four-fifths of New York and Permsylvasia, all of New Jersey, part of Indiana and Illinois, and the greater part of the Southern vote."

"That would not be enough to nominate him."

"Well, one thing you can depend on. By the list of May Grant will know exactly how many votes he has in the Convention, and if he has not enough to win he will withdraw. He is not going into a scrub race to take his chances."

SHERMAN'S SCHEMES. THE ATTENTION OF THE PRESIDENT DIRECTED TO THEM-CIVIL-SERVICE ORDER NO. 1 MUST BE OBEYED BY EVERY ONB.

TO THEM—CIVIL-SHEVICE ORDER NO. I MUST BE OBSTED BY EVERY ONE.

Dispatch to Cleveland Legier.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15,—On Saturday the sitention of President Hayes was directed by a wisitor at the White-House to charges made against Secretary Sherman to the effect that the latter had abused the power of his office for the purpose of securing the nomination of the Republican party for the Presidenty. In regard to these charges the President said that his visitor must apply to the Secretary himself for information. He added that his opinions in relation to such abuse of official power were well understood by the members of the Cabinet and all persons connected with the Departments. It was well known to all of these that it was his desire that those opinions should be strictly complied with, in accordance with the requirements of Civil-Service Order No. 1. He could not prevent persons employed by the Government from thinking and acting as they pleased, and he did not want to do so, but so far is he was able he should see that Civil-Service Order No. 1 was obeyed. He said he had seen charges of the kind which his visitor referred to in the newspapers, and had received many letters on the subject. Of course he could not answer these letters, but every charge of this nature which had been brought to his notice against an officer of the Government he had placed, before the officer referred to and had called his attention to it. He had directed Secretary Sherman's attention to certain charges coming from St. Louis. Of those employed by the Government there were some men who favored Sherman, and in his opinion there should be no interference with the free choice of persons employed in the public service.

AFTI-THIRD-TERM PEELING IN PENNSYLVANIA

AND NEW YORK.

Special to Oincinnate Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—Information received by members of Congress from different sections of Pennsylvania where delegates were elected to the State Convention and instructed to yote for Rights, shows that there is a deterto vote for Blaine, shows that there is a deter-mination not to abide by the action of the Con-vention to vote as a unit. Members of Congress this program and east their vote as a unit, they will appeal to the Convention and demand the right to vote as they see fit and as instructed right to vote as they see fit and as instructed by their County Conventions. They believe the Convention will sustain them in this position. Gen. Grant's friends here admit that f such a course is pursued it will very seriously militate against his chances for the nomination; that the gentlemen who are putting his name forward rely upon the united vote of the States of Pennsylvania, New York, and Illinois to lead of with, and any break in the line will be a form lable impediment to the success of their plans. The friends of Gen. Grant in New York (ity and other political centres in that State write that there is open rebellion in many districts, and that the Blaine and Sherman men are hard at work endeavoring to utilize these disansions and urge the malcontents to resist the domination of the party leaders and the enforcement of the unit rule.

GRANT AND THE PENNSYLVANIA PLAN.

GRANT AND THE PENNSYLVANIA PLAN.

GRANT AND THE PENNSTLIVANIA PLAN.

Dispatch to New York Herald.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 15.—A good deal of stention has been given in Republican circles to-day to two double-leaded articles in the washington Chronicle, a journal which has given ricorous support to the third-term movement. The first of these articles is as follows:

A correspondent complains that we have changed our course on the ex-President's candidacy for President, and that it is both unwise and unfair to charge him with the blunders of his injudicious friends. We have done no such thing. In the first place we have no preference for a candidate for President, excepting for the man who will not only succeed but will relieve the party from all future necessities such as how embarrass it. Three months ago we expessify believed that the ex-President filled this position, and had he been let alone his nomination would have been assured beyond a doubt. Since, however, small politicians of the callibre that constitutes the tricks of politics in such states as Pennsylvania have undertaken to use for their own selfish purpose the ex-President's popularity, it has week sensed public confidence in for their own selfish purpose the ex-President their own selfish purpose the ex-President article is a valiability, and we have a valiability and we have been selfished.

me him for their own selfish purposes andy get rid of them, but would re-tioom a hundred per cent."

STRAWS. THE REPUBLICANS OF MUSCATINE.
To the Editor of The Onicago Tribuna.
MUSCATINE, Ia., Feb. 16.—I send you herewith a list of the principal Republicans of this city, giving their political preferences for the Presidency. I interviewed each of them personally.
They are the backbone of the party in this county.

BLAINE.

G. B. Dennison, Chairman of the County Central Republican Committee; Maj. J. H. Pickler, attorney, ex-Chairman County Central Republican Committee; Dr. Morgridge, Mayor Dillaway; Lyman Banks, County Troasurer; William M. Kennedy, County Recorder; S. E. Whicher; J. M. Doran, J. P.; J. E. Stevenson, attorney; B. Fowler, merchant; J. R. Hanley, attorney; A. P. Lee, city editor Journal; Capt. H. N. Snyder, Sheriff; George M. Titus, attorney; the Hon, R. M. Burnett; E. N. Cook, attorney; the Hon, R. M. Burnett; E. N. Cook, attorney; the Lyn, member School Board; J. H. Cannon, druggist: Capt. G. Bitzer; J. W. Berry, grocer; J. B. Dougherty, "the big druggist"; G. D. McCloud. BLAINE.

GRANT. GRANT.

John Mahin, editor Journal; Dr. McElvaney, editor West Liberty Enterprise (the lion and the lamb lie down together); Maj. William Dill; C. Cadle, member Board of Supervisors; Mr. Birkett, Chairman Board of Supervisors; W. H. McCampbell, Deputy Treasurer; D. M. Lambert, boss wire-puller; O. G. Jack, editor News; the Rev. D. Murphy, pastor M. E. Church; John H. Munroe, Cierk Courts, Grant first, Blaine second; Dr. H. M. Dean.

SCATTERING.

Capt. William H. Clark, Dean-agreet; the Hon-

Capt. William H. Clark, loan-agent; the Hon.
J. Carskaddaw, attorney; R. H. McCampbell,
County Auditor; Charles S. Porter, merchant,
Sherman. Senator Hanna and Frank W. Mshin,
Garfield. Capt. Welker and County-Superintendent Leverich, Washburne.
The above list comprises the most prominent,
active, and energetic Republicans in Muscatine
and vicinity. In a word, they make or unmake
the party in this county.
It will be seen that Blaine leads the list, Grant
second, and Sherman brings up the rear.
Peters Snikoleton.

PUBLIC OPINION.

PUBLIC OPINION.

WHO SHALL EN PRESIDENT?

To the Editor of The Chicage Tribuna.

STREATOR, Ill., Feb. 16.—It seems that the people are getting considerably aroused on this subject, and I am glad of it. The more people talk and read on this subject the better they will be prepared to instruct the delegates to the Chicago Convention next June in what manner to vote. The people of the East, especially, are talking the matter over, and those of the South are endeavoring to find out what it is best for them to do. The political papers of the West are hardly as outspoken, but I conclude the mass of the people of the West are full as well informed, and, when the times comes for voting, will be full as well agreed as those of the East.

For myself, I have no desires about who shall be nominated for President, except that I want a man who shall do the best for the people. I am too far advinced in age to expect to hope for any personal advantage; but my location is such that I think I can pretty well judge of the wants of the people. My home from infancy has been in New York, though I have traveled considerably in the West, and I now live in Kilbourn City, Wis., though I am temporarily in Streator, Ill. I have been thinking, for over a year, when the New York Times published letters from the people from all over the United States, about who should be President. I thought then, and think so still, that Gen. Grant is the man. There are some things I did not like in Grant's Administration. I did not like his signing the bill raising the salary of Congressmen and his own salary. But probably any other man would have done the same thing. And when he closed his Presidential career, I said I thought he had done as well as any other President had in modern times. And the only fault I now hear is that he ought not now to accept the office for a third term! But no one pretends to say why he ought not to accept it.

Perhaps I have not learned enough of statesmanship, but I have supposed that our best statesmen thought it better, if

his return to this country, i believe, has full faith in all he says.

Of course every man who has come within sight, or almost within hearing, of the Presidency, thinks certainly it is for him because he has waited long enough! And each has his cousins and hangers-on. But these are fewer than ever before. There was, two weeks ago, only two other candidates,—Blaine and Sherman. Now there seems to be only Blaine. Of course I read in last Saturday's Therens an article,—from a Cincinnati paper, I think,—giving some chance to Conkling, of New York. But I am sure the writer must have been a man who knew very little of the people of New York. Gonkling, I believe, was politically dead when Hayes was nominated; and his "outside shows" with Mrs. Sprague have done nothing to revive him since then.

I may be mistaken, but I believe that when the 2d of June comes a large majority of the Republicans of this States and Wisconsin, and nearly all other Western States, will be ready for the nomination of Gen. Grant. Of course, when Grant first came back,—and probably it will continue so till he returns from the South,—but few of his friends and none of his enemies thought best to say much about his candidacy. Then, too, none have any doubt that if he shall be elected he will be sworn in. And here is a boint that perhaps we of the North should take into consideration. The Rebels of the South have determined that we shall have no advantage from our conquering them with arms. This was shown plainly by their attempts, at the extra session last summer, to neutralize United States laws by enacting State laws! But their failure then has discouraged them, and they do not know what to do. Some of them think it is time to stop fighting, and are looking for a way to let them down easy, and Grant seems to be the only hook they can hang on. And probably it will do none of us at the North any harm to lessen the spite we feel towards the South for their continued boastings and threatenings.

But whoever shall be nominated at the Republican Co

APPOINTING DELEGATES.

June, I am satisfied, will be elected.

A. HOLLY.

APPOINTING DELEGATES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

Wenona, Ill., Feb. 18.—From The Tribune of Sunday last I clip the following:

"The Republicans of Indiana have made a new departure in allowing the Congressional District Conventions to appoint delegates to the Chicago Convention. The local conventions will be held on the 25th inst. Why wouldn't this be an excellent plan to try in Illinois? It's the fairest and truest representative system that could possibly be adopted."

To the question, "Why wouldn't this be an excellent plan to try in Illinois?" I would say, in behalf of the west side of the Eighth Congressional District, that it would. It is the only fair and true way of getting an expression of the people. In this part of the State the Republicans are unanimous in their expression of their disapproval of the "gag" rule that was adopted in the Pennsylvania Convention. It will not be in the interest of any clique or faction to attempt such a thing in Illinois Different Congressional Districts may have different views as to their choice for President, and those views should be fairly and honestly represented in the National Convention. It can be done in no other way.

We hope that at least an expression of this sentiment will be made at the meeting of the State Central Committee next week. Let us work in harmony. Let those who have Presidential preferences be bermitted to be represented as they may determine. We, in the country, shall demand this right, and it will not do for any man or set of men to attempt to force upon our State Convention any "unit rule unless it should appear to be not president down; the success of the Republican ticket, and a fair, square, and honest deal all round.

REPUBLICAN SHORTSIGHTEDNESS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—There can be no greater exhibition of unwisdom, to say the least, than is now seen in the determination of Conking. Cameron & Co. to push, indeed force, Gen. Grant for a thir

first place; and, in the second, the success of their party, which they feel is necessary to the best interests of the entire Nation.

This time Gen. Grant could not count, as in his last canvass with Mr. Greeley, upon the support of Democrats North. Hence, with the Liberals in the State of New York, and a very large German Republican vote there opposed to him, he would certainly lose the State. With Mr. Conkilng indifferent, and some of the Liberals opposed, it makes even Mr. Blaine's chance of carrying the State seem doubtful. What then shall be done; what are the true dictates of patriotism? It is evident that but one course is open that offers certain and overwhelming success from the start.

Washburne and Chamberlain would harmonize every interest and unite all factions of the great Republican party. This ticket would sweep the North like wilding. It would give me great pleasure to see Gen. Grant again President. I believe he would endeavor to rectify his former failures, which were more the result of his want of information, and therefore of the head and not of the heart. Nothing could give me greater pleasure than to see the great-brained, brilliant, and, I believe, most upright James G. Blaine President. I believe both Grant and Blaine desire the true greatness of the entire Nation. Both wish to see the North. But both know that justice and liberty, not wrong and oppression, will secure this. I feel, with Mr. Beecher, that if my vote could make a President it would, in the present stormy outlook of the Nation, go to Grant. Indeed, I am not certain but it is this very thing that gives Grant his present strength. I should be for Grant if I believed him to be the strongest man. Yet would I like to see Mr. Blaine President, and at present am inclined to regard him as stronger than Gen. Grant.

inclined to regard him as stronger than teen Grant.

But men are nothing, the cause everything Men must give way before the higher interests of party and the yet higher demands of country E. G. Cook.

FIRES

The alarm from Box 58 at a quarter after 12 o'clock this morning, which was followed 10 minutes later by 2-11, indicated that another large fire was in progress near the corner of Fifth avenue and Van Buren street. It turned out, however, that there was more smoke than fire

corner of Fifth avenue and Van Buren street. It turned out, however, that there was more smoke than fire, the burning property being rags. At the time mentioned above, some one passing by noticed smoke issuing from the basement of No. 290 Fifth avenue, and at once turned in the box at the corner of Van Buren street. When the district firemen reached the scene the block of which No. 290 is one, consisting of half a dozen three-story brick buildings, was completely hidden from view by the smoke, and, as J. V. Farwell & Co.'s large stable was near by, Marshal Sheaturned in a 2-11 for assistance, the appearances pointing to quite a conflagration. The basements of three of the buildings were connected, and used, with No. 290 and an L which extended in the rear of Nos. 286 and 283, as a rag warehouse by J. Bornstein & Bro. The loose rags were stored in the basement; those in bales, together with a quantity of feathers in bags, on the first floor. The first floor of No. 286 was occupied as a grocery by William Skelly; that of No. 286 by a Mr. Page, dealer in lubricating oils. Joe Bornstein and his brother, Nathan, with their families,—wives and two children each,—lived in the front portion of No. 290. The second floor was occupied by Jake Zimmerman; the third floor by George Lomax. The second and third floors of No. 286 were tenanted by a Mr. Evans, who keeps furnished rooms. The smoke from the burning rags permeated these buildings and awakened the occupants, all of whom escaped in their night-clothes, and some with considerable difficulty. Mrs. Zimmerman, who has three children, got them out, but missed her husband and was nearly frantic. He, however, it appears, got into the street safely. The suddenly-awakened sleepers rushed out into the snow, but were kindly cared for by neighbors, and the firemen soon brought them their outer clothing.

The fire, as stated, originated in the basement among a lot of rags, and was undoubtedly caused by spontaneous combustion. The great bulk of the odds and ends there were the Bor

neighborhood of \$750. He is believed to be uninsured.

The building is owned by Roswell Brown, of Hartford, Conn., his agent here being C. W. Pierce. The damage to it will approximate \$300, which is more than covered by policies in different companies.

The neighbors, all of whom were brought out of their beds by the fire, expressed great indignation at the Italians who occupied the basement where the fire broke out. They stated that they had for some time past lodged complaints against the place being occupied as a rag-cellar, and insisted that the Italians not only picked but also dried the rags there, an operation not unattended with

SMALL BLAZES.

SMALL BLAZES.

The alarm from Box 96 at 2:30 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire in the frame dwelling No. 128 Eighteenth street, owned and occupied by Mrs. Wilson Howe. Damage, \$100 to building and contents. Cause, a gasoline tank in the basement exploding from some unknown cause. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

The alarm from Box 27 at 9:05 yesterday morning was caused by a fire in the rear portion of the second story of a four-story brick building at No. 198 Randolph street, owned by A. T. Galt. The first floor is occupied by the American Grinding-Mill Company, and suffered no damage; the second and third floors by E. A. Douglas, dealer in barbers' supplies. The damage to building is slight, and to Douglas' stock and furniture small and fully covered by insurance. Cause, one of the occupants mixing bay-rum too near the stove. A. Hostning, who occupies the rear of the second floor, had his face slightly burned in rescuing his child. The damage to the building will not exceed \$50.

A still alarm to the Fire Patrol at 10:15 yesterday morning was caused by a fire in the Merchants' Building, at the corner of La Salle and Washington streets, caused by rats carrying a match to a hole immediately under the steampipes in the office of Monroe & Ball, attorneys. The damage was trifling. The alarm from Box 29 at 9:15 yesterday morning was caused by a fire at No. 296 Washington street, occupied by the Chicago Metallic Packing Company. Cause, a pot of grease catching fire from a hot spring dipped in 16 for tempering. Damage nominal.

AT EDINA, MO. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
QUINCY, Ill., Feb. 17.—A destructive fire occurred this morning at Edina, Mo., by which a hotel and two business houses were destroyed. Very little of the contents of the buildings were saved. There was some in-surance on the property in the local agencies.

AT NEW LISBON, WIS. MADISON, Wis., Feb. 17.—The Crosby House, in New London, Juneau County, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The building was a large two-story wooden structure, which, with furniture and con-tents, was valued at \$6,000.

A LUMBER CAMP. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Feb. 17.—A lumbe camp belonging to Thomas Nester, in Ros-common County, burned last night, involving a loss of \$2,000, with no insurance, and turning out of their homes a large number of men.

AT GRIFFITHS POINT, N. Y. JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 17.—The large summer hotel at Griffiths Point, four miles from here, burned this morning. Loss on building and furniture, \$20,000; insured for \$13,000. AT DUBUQUE, IA.

DUBUQUE, Feb. 17.—The residence of John Becker, on Sixteenth street, was destroyed by fire last evening. Loss, \$1,500; partly in-MUNIUANT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 17.—Cyrus T. Hawley, the wealthy West-Sider, who shot himself through the head on Sunday, with suicidal intent, died last night.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is a safe remedy for all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething. Meents. Avoid

Amother Attempt to Blow Up the Russian Imperial Family.

A Mine Exploded Directly Beneath the Palace Dining-Room.

The Royal Family Fortunately a Few Moments Later at Dinner than Usual:

Thus Escaping the Fatal Plot That Had Been Laid for Them.

Speech from the Throne at the

Opening of the Italian Par-

liament. Home-Rule Motion in the British House of Commons Obtains

198 Votes. Weekly Review of the English and Continental Crops and Grain Markets.

RUSSIA.

A MURDEBOUS PLOT.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from St. Petersburg says that there has been an abortive attempt mad to kill the Imperial family by exploding a mine in the Winter Palace. Five soldiers were killed and thirty-five wounded.

NARROW ESCAPE. A late dispatch from St. Petersburg reports that a mine was laid under the guard-room of the Winter Palace, which is immediately under the dining-hall. Owing to an accidental delay the Imperial family had not entered the latter at the usual time. The exolosion made a hole in the floor of the diningplosion made a noise in the moor of the dining-hall ten feet long and six wide. Sr. Petersburg, Feb. 17.—The explosion occurred yesterday at just about the usual dinner hour of the Imperial family.

EMIGRATED.
St. Petersburg, Feb. 17.—Since the Russian occupation of the district of Kars, 42,000 inhabitants have emigrated.

ITALY.

PARLIAMENT. ROME, Feb. 17.-The Italian Parliament opened to-day. The speech from the throne treats almost exclusively of internal affairs. It recommends the abolition of the grist-tax, and the adoption of the Electoral Reform bill, and the bill in regard to foreign affairs. The speech says Italy made peace, and there fore it is easy for her to support the observ-ance of the Treaty of Berlin and remain faithful to her promise to be an element of progress and civilization in Europe.

THE RITE OF MARRIAGE. The Papal Encyclical argues in favor of removal of the rite of marriage from all civil jurisdiction whatsoever. It traces the history of marriage from the Patriarchal to the Catholic times, and declares that Christ elevated it to a sacrament, which only His Church can administer. The attempts made Church can administer. The attempts made under various guises by the modern spirit of irreligion to rob the Church of her right either to bind or loose the marriage tie must be resisted by the whole Catholic world. His Holiness indicates whereunder the separation of husband and wife may be sanctioned by the Church, and concludes with an exhortation to the universal episcopate to communicate his teachings to the faithful for their welfare in both worlds.

COLOMBIA

A SERIOUS REVOLUTION.
Special Cable.
COLON, Feb. 17.—M. Ferdinand de Lesseps has scarcely turned his back on Colombia when news is brought of a serious revolution in the heart of the Republic. There has for the past month been presage of trouble in Antioquia. The storm raised by the Presidential election of last spring had not wholly subsided. The party in power was highly unpopular, and the State now threatens to renew its experiences of February, 1879. It is one of the largest States of Golombia, and a stronghold of conservatism, and it gave birth to the one really considerable revolution which threatens the integrity of the Union. The present movement has occurred at Medallin, the Capital, which lies some fifty miles to the southeast of Antioquia, and has a population of 14,000. It has proved entirely successful. The Administration is now be-lieved to be in the HANDS OF THE RADICAL PARTY.

The late President of Antioquia, Gen. Ren-jifo, was, it may be remembered, the Conserv-ative candidate for the Presidency of the Republic at the elections of last autumn, when he was defeated by Dr. Rafael Nunez, of he was defeated by Dr. Rafael Nunez, of Carthagena, formerly a journalist of New York City. Gen. Renjifo was formerly a Liberal, but had been allenated from that party for several years, and incurred great odium last year by his summary execution of a student on an unproven charge of conspiracy. The outrage was the greater since the death penalty has long been abolished in Colombia, and the two or three explanation of his conduct volunteered by Gen. Renjifo were highly contradictory. His tenure of office in Antioquia was felt to be a national evil, and the Colombian Liberals will now breathe freer.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 17.—The steamer Canopus, from Boston, lost her boats and 247 head of cattle during a stormy passage.

London, Feb. 17.—The six days' pedestrian contest for the English championship, between Blower Brown, the present champion, George Hazael, and Sam Day, which began at Agricultural Hall, Islington, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, attracts large crowda, and much interest is taken in the match.

Brown is a great favorit in the pools, and large odds are offered on his retaining the belt. Both Hazael and Day rested frequently yesterday, while Brown plodded steadily on. At the close of the day he had secured a decided lead on his opponents.

Hazael suffers from a blistered foot and Day appears to be out of condition. Brown's condition is excellent, and one bet has been made of £500 against £100 that he will beat Weston's record of 550 miles.

At midnight the score stood: Brown, 124; Day, 28; Hazael, 98.

The latest score is: Brown, 165; Hazael, 141; Day, 122. Brown is the favorit, and his friends and backers promise for him a notable week's performance.

PLIMSOLL.

London, Feb. 17.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir Charles Russell and Onslow asked Plimsoll whether he was responsible for the handbill signed with his name, and placarded in Westminster and Guildford, censuring them in bitter terms for opposing a technical, and, under the rules of the House, fatal objection to the second reading of his bill for loading grain in bags.

Mr. Plimsoll admitted the authorship of the hand bill and maintained the justice of its contents.

Sir Charles Russell moved that the placards restricts a breach of nivillege as a attemy. PEDESTRIANISM. LONDON, Feb. 17.-The six days' pedestrian

the hand bill and maintained the justice of its contents.

Sir Charles Russell moved that the placards constitute a breach of privilege as an attempt to coerce members of the House.

The Rt. Hon. John Mowbray, member for Oxford University, seconded the motion.

Lord Hartington moved to adjourn the debate until Friday.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer seconded the motion, and it was agreed to.

HOME-RULE.

In the House of Commons to-night, Meldon (Home-Ruler), from Killarney County, introduced a motion in favor of an equaliza-

nequality was a distinct of Union.

If Union.

Gray (Home-Ruler), from Tipperary, seconded the motion. seconded the motion.

Charles Lewis (Conservative) moved an amendment that it is inexpedient to deal with the question. In the course of his speech he charged Parnell with inciting the people to press the law.

the question. In the course of his speech he charged Parnell with inciting the people to break the law.

The Speaker called Lewis to order.
Resuming his remarks, Lewis said the House knew his meaning. Home-rule, once a harmless snake, was now a poisonous serpent. The House ought to hesitate before granting an extension of suffrage among the class holding home-rule views.

Sir William Harcourt declared that the motion only set forth the principle of equality on which the union of the two countries was based. When that ceased to be the principle, he should cease to be in favor of the union.

Gibson, Attorney-General for Ireland, sought to show that it was impossible to deal with the franchise before legislation was had on the redistribution of seats.

John Bright supported the motion. He pointed to the treatment of Ireland in other matters. He said that the Chief Secretaryship was held by a man who was steeped with Tory prejudices against freedom.

Meldon's motion was finally rejected,—242 to 198.

SPAIN. DISCUSSING THE COLONIAL PROBLEM.

MADRID, Feb. 17.—I have just left the Congress where Senor Elduayen, Minister of the Colonies, has been explaining, in a statement of three hours' duration, the colonial policy of Conovas Del Castillo's Cabinet. He began by criticising bitterly the policy of Martinez Campos and of Señor Albacete, his Colonial Minister, qualifying it as premature, hasty, and imprudent, and as having laid unnecessarily before the country the economical re-forms and the abolition of slavery in Cuba in such form as even the Cubans themselves did

not seek to present them.

HE CENSURED SENOR ALBACETE
and the Cuban orators for thinking of reforms when the ordinary budget did not suffice to meet expenses and the fresh Creole in-surrections had exhausted the Treasury. In conclusion, he announced for this week the presentation of the ordi-nary Cuban budget restored to equilibrium by the allocation of the war expenses to another budget liquidated in its turn by loans guaranteed by the customs duties of Cuba and by the operation of the credit of 85,000,000 plastres, an emission guaranteed by the colonial revenue and by the mother country and confided to the Société Générale of Paris.

THE MINISTER OF THE COLONIES further declared that the Madrid Govern ment sought, by reducing expenses and increasing the existing taxation in Cuba, to make head against the debt and the expenses of the Antilles, and, without altering the customs régime, to attempt the reforms projected by the Ministry of Marshal Campos. These declarations were greatly applauded by the Ministerial majority, which regards them as a sure pledge that the interests of the exporters and of the Spanish commerce in Cuba will remain protected. The impression made by the speech on the Senators and Deputies of the opposition was one of surprise and displeasure.

THE BUDGET.
To the Western Associated Press. MADRID, Feb. 17 .- In Congress to-day Señor Orovto, Minister of Finance, presented the budget for the fiscal year 1880-'81. He estimates the revenue at 792,000,000 pesetas, and the expenditures at 829,000,000 pesetas. He asked for authority to borrow 198,000,000 pesetas as a floating debt, although it might be necessary to exceed that maximum in the event of war or serious disturbances. The budget statement caused a decline on the

ATTACK ON THE CABINET. MADRID, Feb. 17.-The Minister of the

bodget statement caused a decline on the Bourse.

ATACK ON THE CABINET.

MADRID, Feb. 17.—The Minister of the Colonies in Congress to-day severely stateked the Cuban polley of the Martinez Campos Cabinet, saying its introduction of the abolitic colonies in Congress to-day severely stateked the Cuban polley of the Martinez Campos Cabinet, saying its introduction of the abolitic colonies in the Cuban badget would show that the revenue was sufficient for everything except the addition of the debt, both of which would be covered by a loan through the Paris Societies Genérale.

FRANCE.

AID FOR SUPPERING INSLAND.

Sopied Coale.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—The French Committee of Relief for the distryss of Iroland is now or ganized. Its President is the Cardinal Archibishop Guibert; its Vice-Presidents Count Flavigny and M. Godelle, a Deputy; and its honorary Secretagies, Mr. John P. Leonard and Count C'Ocndell. Its moving spirits are Mr. Leonard and Count Flavigny. The Sociétée Genérale receives subscriptions from Paris and the provinces. The Cologeration of the Paris press is sauved, and the Provinces. The Cologeration of the Paris press is sauved, and the Provinces. The cologeration of the Paris press is sauved, and the Provinces and the Provinces and the Provinces and the Provinces. The cologeration of the Paris press is sauved, and the provinces and th

when a brisk and healthy demand was experienced for all varieties at an advance of 6d to 1s per quarter on the week. This improvement was due to the legitimate effect of small imports, a diminution of stocks, and acknowledged scarcity of wheat in France. Towards the close of the week there was a lack of animation both at London and in the provinces, in consequence of the extreme demands of holders, but Monday's prices for red and white wheat were fully maintained. Maize on the spot, owing to its extreme scarcity, improved slightly. Arrivals at ports of call have been very light. There was great firmness in the early part of the week, a large cargo of red winter fetching 57s. for the Continent. There has been a quieter tone since, owing to advices of easier prices from America and the Continent. Maize has been in steady demand at 25s 9d for mixed American, and the coast was cleared of it at that price. Wheat for shipment has been in active request, and a larger business was done in it than for some time past, particularly in Australian. Quotations in America for red winter are still above the level of this market.

There was an active inquiry for maize at about 25s. Sales of English wheat last week 36,160 quarters at 43s 7d per quarter, against each of the corresponding week last year.

Imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending Feb. 7, 886,132 hundred weights wheat, 197,521 hundred weights flour.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Feb. 17.—The miners at Breslau demolished the buildings at the mouth of the pit, destroyed the books, and maltreated the officials. The safe containing the wages was

arried off. The military stopped the dis-

THE GROSSER-KURFURST.

The Admiralty does not intend to prothe contract for raising the ironciad Grokurfurst beyond the 30th of March. ACCIDENT TO THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

ACCIDENT TO THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—A telegram received from Berlin to-day says: The Emperor William, after paying a visit to the Academy of Vocal Music on Saturday, while passing down the stairs was suddenly selzed with giddiness, and, as he was walking in front of his suite, as is his custom, fell down the stairs. He was at once taken home to his private room. The Court physician was sent for, when it was found that he had sustained no injury beyond several contusions on his head and limbs.

The accident was not positively known until to-day, because of the strenuous attempt to suppress it, at the palace, although rumors of it had been circulated about the city. The return of the alarming symptoms which several times before have produced like results caused much anxiety in Government and Court circles. Fears are entertained that the Empress may meet with a fatal casualty from this source.

VARIOUS.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—It is said that Benjamin Moran, the American Minister to Portugal, is almost a hopeless paralytic, and it is feared must abandon his post.

COLLISION. HAVANA, Feb. 17.—Matanzas papers report that a collision occurred yesterday morning between a passenger train from Havana and a freight train on a curve of the road near San Miguel, and that fifty persons were more or less seriously wounded.

SKOBELEFF.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—A Berlin dispatch says it is asserted at St. Petersburg that Gen. Skobeleff will start for Tashkend this week, arriving there the 1st of March.

TURKESTAN. LONDON, Feb. 17.—A dispatch from Lahore, says a Turcoman force, believed to be accompanied by Abdul Rahman Khan, has reached Akweha, in Afghan Turkestan. There is great excitement at Cabul over this

THE LESSEPS CANAL.

A Description of the Boute to Be Adopted and the Main Features of the Scheme.

New York World, Peb. M.

A dispatch from Panama announces that the commission of engineers appointed by M. de Lesseps to reëxamine the route for an interceasing canal proposed by Lieut, Bonainteroceanic canal proposed by Lieut, Bona-parte-Wyse and M. E. Réclus has concluded its survey, and unanimously reported that the work is entirely practicable. M. de Lesseps, having now his report ready, was to leave the isthmus to-day for this city, where he will probably arrive on the 25th inst. In the meantime a description of the canal route he proposes to open will not be found

uninteresting.

M. de Lessep's route is more or less that of the Panama Railroad. The proposed canal starts from Limon Bay at a depth of about 25 feet and a little north from the Island of Manzanillo, by which it will be protected from the violent northeastern winds prevailing there principally during the dry season. length are to be built and will add to the safe ty of the port. On the Pacific side the canal ty of the port. On the Pacific side the canal debouches far out into the Bay of Panama at a proper depth. The total length of the canal will be 73.20 metres, or 45.5 miles, including the two extreme ends under the sea. The depth of water is fixed at 8.50 metres (27.88 feet). In hard rocks the width at the surface of water will be 22 metres and on the soft earth 56 metres. The slopes will be 1 to 2 to 1 vertical for soft rock. 2 to 1 vertical for earth and 0. on hard rock, While traversing hard rock the vertical sides of the canal will rise two metres above the water level. The minimum radius of the curves is fixed at 3,000 metres. The canal will admit only of the navigation of one vessel, not being wide enough for two alongside of each other. But at short distances it will have openings in which a vessel will wait for

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Oricego Tribuna.

New Glassow, Nova Scotia, Feb. 17.—

Under the beneficial influence of the national policy, Mrs. Adam Murray, of Egypt, near New Glassow, gave birth to five children—three girls and two boys—yesterday morning. Unfortunately, four of them died last drening. They were well formed, the smallest thirteen inches and the largest sixteen inches and a quarter long. The surviving one is doing very well. The mother is a great deal better than could be expected. She is one of eighteen, her mother having twins three times. There is corn in Egypt yet.

Montreal, Feb. 17.—The Consolidated Bank announces that March 1 the depositors

MONTREAL, Feb. 17.—The Consolidated Bank announces that March I the depositors and billholders will be paid in full. This has been rendered possible by the agreement of the Government and the creditors' banks to withhold their claims in the meantime until the assets are more fully realized, and the shareholders may now look for some ultimate return of the capital to them, as insolvency proceedings have been avoided.

Special Director to The Chicago Tribuss.

OTTAWA, Feb. 17.—Dr. Grant states that the Princess is in excellent condition to-day, and will have fully recovered from the effects of the late accident in a few days. Her Royal Highness was able to ride out this afternoon.

OTTAWA, Feb. 17.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir John Macdonaid presented a message from his Excellency the Governor-General recommending a vote of \$100,000 for the relief of Irish sufferers.

REMARKABLE NEWS.

VIVIFIED VITALITY.

Safe Transition from Despair to Gladness, from Despendency to Hope.

The Wonderful Rescue of an Eastern Gentleman from a Terrible Death. An Unparalleled Record in Either

the Scientific or Medical Worlds.

Read, Remember, Rise, Resolve, and Recover.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 15. D. W. Bartine, M. D., D. D., one of our well known and popular citizons, has given the fol-owing eard to the public:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.
The Rev. C. A. Harvey, D. D., Financial and
Educational Secretary of Howard University,
after very emphatic commendation of Warner's
Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, based upon much
observation and knowledge of its effects, says:
"I am convinced that for Bright's Disease, in all
its states, no remedy heretofore used or described can be held for one moment in comparison
with this."

Prof. Green, M. D., a distinguished allepathic physician of the South, wrote to the Medical Journal to the effect that, after all other means had failed, he sent for the Kidney Cure (now called Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure), and to his astonishment cured a serious case of Bright's Disease by administering it, and afterwards found it equally beneficial in other cases. He advised his brother physicians by all means to use it, in preference to anything else, for kidney diseases.

In conclusion it may be said that the Warner Safe Remedies can be obtained of all druggists. Their power is pre-eminent. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

HAVERLY'S THEATRE --- OPERA. GRAND OPERA AT POPULAR PRICES. 25c, 50c, 81, and 81.50.

Orchestra and Circle Reserved.
Balcony Reserved.
General Admission.
Pamily Circle, Soc. Gallery, 36.

RETURN FOR ONE WEEK ONLY, and MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 2, OF MR. MAURICE GRAU'S GREAT FRENCH OPERA COMPANY.

During this week several new operas will be produced for the first time here. Produced for the first time here.

REPERTOIRE FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Feb. 25, by request, the Great Succession of Company, Ambroise Thomas Famous Or MIGNON.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL STANDING THREE WILL BE FOR THOSE WHO COME ROOM THURSBY MATTINER,

Next Friday Night; Saturday Matinee. So, as Reserved Seats cost no more than ad tickets, secure them early to-day at Central Hall Sox Office without extra charge, at 50c and \$1.50, according to location.

and S.M. according to location.

Priday Night, first performance in the West of the Mational Hymn GILMORE, "COLUMBIA," by P. S.

Chorus, 360, conducted by WM. L. TOMLINS, Miss EMILIE GAVIN recting the Ode.

GEO. B. CARPENTER, Manager.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. Swith, ALLEN, MORTON, AND MARTING

Big 4 Minstrels.

10 Comedian 10
CHAS HEY WOOD, who possesses a Soprano Voice.
Thursday—Change of Programme. Marin & Moreon Son agreed specialty. "JIM JAMS."
Monday, Feb. 23—New York Criterion Comedy Co.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE. Svery Evening, Matinees Wednesday and Saturday MR. AND MRS. McKEE

RANKIN In their farewell appearances in Josquin Miller's great poetical play, THE DANITES. Supported by Mr.W. E. SHERIDAN as "The Parson, and the strongest dramatic organization in America. Special attention given to its scenic production.

THIS WEDNISDAY NIGHT AGAIN,
LOUIS A LDRICH and CHAS. T. PARALOE
In Bartley Campbell's Famous and Most Popular New
AMY PARTNER.

Presented with Entire New Scenery by Mr. David
Strong, New Appointments, and the Superb Star Company with which its achieved the GREATEST SUC-

Monday, Feb. 16 every Night during the Week, and Mathrees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sanday, The New York Ixien Burlesque Combination. GREAT HIT OF THE ROABING COMEDY,

OUR BOARDING-HOUSE, Received with Shouts of Laughter and Uproarion
Applause. Leonard Grover, Jr., as Prof. Gillypod.
Matines to-day. HERSHEY MUSIC-HALL.

FUN, LAUGHTER, AND SCIENCE COMBINED.
PROF. JOHN REYNOLDS,
The Great English Mesmerist. Commencing Wednesday, Feb. IS. Admission, only E cents. Indorsed by the Clergy, Press, Cornell and Ann Arbor University Faculty as possessing the most marvelous power ever known.

To the Stockholders: Notice is hereby given special meeting of stockholders of the Chicago, Jan. 27, possible of the Chicago of the Chicago, Ili., 28th day of February, 1881, as il o'clock in the noon of that day, for the purpose of considerin setting upon a contract to consolidate with form to be agreed upon the railroad, stock, pro and franchises of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad Company in Nebraska, and also to co and act upon a resolution of the Board to in under the provisions of your Charter the stock of the Company to the extent thought, sary for the purpose of such consolidation a the transaction of any other business inch thereto. By order of the Board of Directors.

J. M. FORERS, Fresie

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GCTON. D. C.—1319 P street. AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre street, between Dearborn a of Mr. and Mrs. McKee

Hooley's Theatre. reet, between Clark and La Salle. En-mith, Allen, Morton, and Martin's Min-

Olympic Theatre. between Randolph and Lake. Engage-ew York Burlesque Combination. "Ix-

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1880.

the presence in Chicago of two arrivals from the antipodes of the Republic—the Governor of Alaska and a consignment of ripe strawries from New Orleans.

Ir is expected that the quarters in the new custom-House building set apart for the ited States Courts will be ready for their ncy by the 1st of May, and that the entire building will be ready by Sept 1.

Four of the five babies have died which frs. Adam Murray, a Canadian woman, rought into the world at one birth last Mon day. The usual formula in such cases is very properly varied in the report from the scene of the trouble, which is that "the er is doing a great deal better than uld be expected," etc.

MAYOR HARRISON does not approve the plan of the Controller regarding the refund-ing of water and sewerage bonds falling due in July by the issue of new bonds bearing in-terest not exceeding 7 per cent. The Mayor thinks the limit of interest should be placed at 5 per cent at most, believing that such a bond would command a premium in the mar-

Four of the Utes connected with the White Johnson, Thomas, and Sowerwick—were brought into the Los Pinos Agency yesterday by Jack, who had succeeded in hunting them out and inducing them to surrender. They will start immediately under a strong mil-itary escort for Washington. Jack protests that the women connected with the Agency were mistaken in their identity of certain ians whom they testified were present at the time of the outbreak.

THERE is trouble again at Senator Conkling's home, where the anti-machine element of Oneida County have chosen a contesting ation to the State Republican Conver tion, while the Conkling crowd held their convention the same day and elected delegates. The former adopted a resolution re-peating the anti-third-term declaration of the New York Republican State Convention of 1875, and will claim to be the rightful repreives of Oneida County in the coming State Convention.

THE Senate yesterday passed a bill au-norizing the Secretaries of the Interior and the Treasury to employ additional clerks to facilitate the transaction of pension and other business. It has been the policy of the ratic majority hitherto to cut down erical force in the different Departnts to a point where the transaction of dic business has been seriously impeded This has been notably the case in the Census Bureau, where thousands of applications re mained untouched for lack of the clerical as ssary to secure for them exami-

day upon the lives of the Russian Imerial family. This last plot was one of the est yet undertaken, and failed in its obect only through a providential delay in the ordinary household routine. A mine had been laid directly under the dining-room of the Winter Palace, and the explosion was so tire family had they entered the room at the usual hour. The brief delay saved the lives of the Imperial occupants, although five sol-diers were killed and thirty-five were more

arthur Mitchell, who participated in the conference of Monday last on the subject of anday-observance, the friends of the move-ent have no intention of bringing the law their aid, nor do they expect to be able for sent to do more than secure a mitiga-some degree of the evils of Sabbath-tion. They hope to meet the so-called d improvement, if not an outright tion, in the character of the Chicago

Ir Acklen, of Louisiana, were a Republican member of Congress, instead of a Democratic member, it is altogether probable that Springer, as head of the Election Committee, would long ago have devised some neams for expelling him. As a Democratic number, however, he seems to be protected a his seat against the most scandalous

charges, involving even the misends. If the Democrats shall be forced, in the interests of public decency and in order to assert the self-respect of Congress, to take any action in Acklen's case, it will probably be decided to censure, but not expel, hir The Democratic majority does not want to lose any of its acting members, no matter how disreputable they may appear to be.

A TAX levied by Congress to prevent and defeat revenue from imports is at best grossly in violation of the spirit and intention of the Constitution, if not of its letter. The tax on printing-paper is exactly of that character. No paper can be imported, the duty being practically prohibitive. In 1878 and 1879 more than a million dollars' worth per year of printing-paper was exported abroad, while less than a thousand dollars' worth was imported. The revenue derived from imported print last year was the enormous

THE report of the unusually early rise of the Ohio River, and the other streams that help to swell the flood in the Mississippi in the spring, will afford an opportunity for testing the wisdom of closing the Bonnet Carré crevasse above New Orleans. During the several years that have succeeded the breaking of the embankment at that point, thus furnishing a natural outlet for the surplus water of the Mississippi into Lake Pontchartrain, there has been no overflow upon the plantations. As this outlet has again been closed artificially, it will be interesting to note the effects of the flood this year. If there shall be a serious overflow the people in favor of the levee scheme will it to be a reason for urging their pet job; on the contrary, it will be a demonstration that the banking-up of natural outlets is the surest means for producing an overflow.

A COMMITTEE of the Massachusetts Legis lature is engaged in an investigation relative to the question of passing a law depriving quacks and persons holding bogus diplomas from the privilege of practicing medicine in that State. It is found that nine so-called medical colleges, legally chartered as such in different parts of the United States, are regularly in the habit of selling diplomas to whomsoever will pay the price asked, without any evidence of the qualifications of the persons to whom the parchments are retailed, and it is proposed to enact in Massachusetts a law for the suppression of quackery similar to that already in successful operation in Illinois, where it is found perfectly practicable to weed out the specialists and medical impostors and force them to guit the business or else quit the State.

No action has yet been taken by the House Committee on Elections relative to the report of the Sub-Committee on the Washburn-Donnelly case, but there is little doubt that the report will be adopted by the Democrats of the Committee, who have a major-ity of four over the Republicans. Among these nine Democrats all but three are from Southern States, where the work of reversing the results of popular elections has been reduced to a science, while the three North-ern Democrats, including Springer of Illi-nols, who is the Chairman of the Commit-tee, are sufficiently light-waisted, morally and intellectually, to insure a cordial ooperation on their part in whatever nes of grand larceny the accomplished gentry from the South may agree upon. So there is little chance for conscience in the Minnesota case, the only Democratic mem-ber of the Committee whose views and inten-tions in the matter are at all in doubt being Mr. Speer, of Georgia, who has on various occasions shown a disposition to act inde-pendently of party dictation; although it is expected that he will be whipped into line in this instance, and that Weaver, the Iowa Greenbacker, will also act with his natural allies, the Democrats, in reporting the scheme disfranchising the entire Republican vote of Minnesota, as would be the case by the seating of Donnelly in the event of the next Presidential election being thrown into the House. The only point upon which this shameless outrage is defended is that in the City of Minneapolis the election judges numbered the ballots cast for Washburn,—a system devised for the ex-press purpose of defeating fraud, and never by any possibility employed where fraud is intended. In many States the numbering of ballots is required by law, but this does not happen to be the case in Minnesota, and upon a technicality so weak as the error through extraofficiousness of the election judges it is proposed to rob a State of its rightful representation in Congress. It remains to be seen whether the Democrats of the House will have the hardihood to perpetrate this political atrocity on the eve of a Presidential election.

Some of the German economists have made theoretical attacks upon the law of supply and demand which has had an established place in political economy for centuries. If these new thinkers want a practical example of their negation they may find it in the combination of the coal-mining companies to suspend operations at their mines for a time, and meanwhile advance the price of coal 25 cents a ton. Their only justification is that of power, which they derive from combination. The old law required that, when the supply was in excess of the demand, the prices should go down, and vice versa; but the new theory of combination reverses this order, and an excessive supply is held to be a reason for advancing the prices. By combining and thus constituting a monopoly a few men are able to throw thousands out of em-ployment, and make abundance the pretext or exorbitant charges. Whatever the conditions, they are determined to use combina-tion to oppress the public. The retail coal-dealers naturally follow the example of the producers, and combine to add 50 cents to the price charged to the consumer because 25 cents has been added at the mines. There is a grim sort of humor in this contradiction which nobody but the coal companies will enjoy. The public who buy the coal and the miners who are thrown out of employment will not appreciate the joke. It is this sor of combination, under the euphemism of federation," which Mr. Charles Francis Adams believes to afford the true solution of the railroad problem. It is combination that enables the papermakers in like manner to enables the papermakers in like manner to fleece the consumers and impose a tax upon intelligence. The farmers, following the same principle, might decree that bread is too cheap, and combine to produce less, or destroy a part of the abundant crops which Nature yields, and charge double for their orn and wheat. Under the old common law of England men could be indicted and pun-ished for conspiring to "corner" any mar-ket and oppress the people; but the spirit of "combination" would revolutionize the ethics of trade, and make it proper and moral to swindle the many for the benefit of the

The Inter-Ocean chiefly owes whatever circulation it has, daily and weekly, outside of this city, to the active influence in its behalf of the country newspapers, which have "clubbed" with it, puffed it, and pushed its circulation among their readers in every way they could. The L-O. is now repaying them with interest for their labors and kindness

gainst them which is doubling the price print. The J.-O. resists the reduction of aper, because, were that done, the combination would have no longer any pre-text whatever for the enormous advance they have made in the price of paper within a few nths. It has completely gone back on the country press, who have built it up and kept the breath of life in the concern, for without their support and help it would have starved long ago. When they ask Congress to remove the artificial restrictions it has placed on paper-making and the imrtation of paper, the I.-O. howls out, "I object." The press, it says, must stand the high prices, growing constantly higher, until enough new paper-mills shall be started to be beyond the influence and control of the paper-combination. And, pray, when will that be? If a hundred new mills are started within the next five years they will be bought up or sucked into the combination as fast as they are erected. The "pooling" business has been reduced to a fine science of late. If there get to be too many paper-mills for the domestic demand they will export their surplus abroad at cheaper prices than they sell at home, as other "protected" branches of manufacture are in the habit of doing, and iso close the extra mills, paying them a subsidy out of the "protected" profits for keeping idle, just as the steel-rail mill comination has been doing for years past. The I.-O. is now giving its country newspaper friends some practical lessons in the beauties f prohibition and protected monopoly, and in a way they can appreciate. They now begin to realize what a blessing prohibitory duties really are to the country, as exempl fied and brought home to them in their own

SOMETHING has got to be done to stop the rise n paper or the asylums for the poor throughout he country will soon be filled with newspaper publishers.—Walmar (Minn.) Republican (Rep.).

There is a serious side to this facetious nark. The average country weekly news paper has, for the past two years, consumed from \$1,000 to \$1,500 worth of printing-paper per year for its edition. This paper in 1880 s costing the publisher \$1,500 where it was ast year \$1,000, and \$2,250 against \$1,500 in 1879 or 1878. This increase of expense of \$500 to \$750 a year seems like a small item to a big city daily newspaper establishment, but it is a very serious amount to a village weekly journal, of which there are s 5,000 published in the United States. It is a large enough sum to cover the question of profit and loss in some thousands of cases. Add to the expense of the average country weekly \$750 for white paper and the publisher not only will not make a dollar his year's labor, but will drift behind and become involved in debt in carrying on his business. So that an advance of 50 per cent in print is really no laughable matter with the country editor. It places him in this dilema: if he raises his subscription price 75 cents or \$1.00 a year to meet and cover the advance of the paper-combination in print, he will lose a third or half of his subscribers. The "Stop my paper" will pour in on him as thick and fast, comparatively, as they did on a certain publisher not a thousand miles from here who raised his price but one cent a copy; if he tries the other horn of the dilema, and reduces the size of his sheet to correspond with the enhancement of paper, he will cripple his advertising space, and deprive his readers of a material portion of the local and other news of the day, and soon ruin himself. This is the "straight between two" in which the country newspaper publishers. They are being ground to powder between the upper and nether millstones of fixed subscription prices and "protected" monopoly combin tion on paper. As Congress has made a law which enables the papermakers to fleece the country publishers, the latter are appealing to Congress to repeal it. They want to do no njustice to the papermakers, and to this end sk Congress to remove the taxes on chemicals and pulp, whereby the manufacturers can make cheaper paper. What objection can the high-tariffites have to this proposition? Why should they oppose removing the luties on soda-ash and wood and straw oulp? And, after those taxes are removed and the cost of paper-making essentially cheapened, why should not the tax on im ported paper also be repealed? This is what

should be granted. JOHN SHERMAN'S BORROWED PLUMAGE. Ex-Senator Dorsey, of Arkansas, has done the country a service in exposing the false pretense by Secretary Sherman that to him the country is indebted for the Specie-Resumption act of 1875, under which specie payments were resumed in January, 1879. Apart from the resumption of specie-pay ments during the present Administration there is nothing in the record of Mr. Sher man, personally or politically, to commend him to the country as a statesman of ability or sagacity, and much less to commend him as a fitting person to be made President. Mr. Sherman has had abundant opportuni ties in which to learn, and in which to profit,

he country press ask at the hands of Con-

ress, and it is reasonable and right, and

by the wonderful experience of the last twenty-five years of the country, but he has never shown any capacity to grasp these opportunities. He has blundered through the years of his long service, always wrong, and when defeated changing his position, and claiming the credit of the defeat of his own

Mr. Sherman was for years a conspicuou dvocate of the payment of the bonded and other debt of the United States in green backs. He was the author of the remarkable neasure reported from his own Committee for the reduction of the quantity of pure gold in the National coin, holding that as the Gov rnment had to pay the interest on the debt in gold, the creditors ought to be willing and if unwilling ought to be compelled. accept smaller dollars in payment, and he argued that a saving of 3 per cent on every dollar of gold coin paid out would in the course of time pay off the whole public debt. A the same time, he proposed to abolish the silver dollar, which was too valuable a coin

to be paid out to creditors whose bonds had not cost them more than 60 cents on the Mr. Sherman was the special champion of the bill of 1874,—the inflation bill,—vetoed by President Grant, which veto was the first step taken in the way of providing for a return to specie-payments. The defeat of that bill forced upon the Republican party the necessity of some action in favor of speciepayments. Mr. Dorsey explains what that action was. The Republicans of the Senate held a caucus, and committed the duty of preparing a proper bill to a select committee, of which Mr. Sherman was not a member This bill was reported to a full caucus, where it was long debated. Its most active opponent was long debated. Its most active opponent was John Sherman. He opposed the bill in every way. He opposed the date it fixed for resumption, Jan. 1, 1879, and insisted on having the date postponed to 1889 or 1884. The caucus rejected all amendments, and the bill was directed to be reported to the Senate. It was then referred to Sherman's Finance Committee, the Republican members of which, under the direction of the caucus,

reported the bill. It was passed by a Repub-Under their influences the vast area west of of print. The I.-O. resists the reduction of the prohibitory duties on paper because that would compel the combination to reduce their charges. It even goes to the length of opposing a repeal of the tax on soda-ash and pulp in the manufacture of paper, because, were that done, the combination to reduce their charges. It even goes to the length of opposing a repeal of the tax on soda-ash and pulp in the manufacture of paper, because, were that done, the combination to reduce the bill. It was passed by a Republican vote, as a cancus measure, over Sherman's opposition,—his vote for it being given in obedience to the caucus, and not because of his own approval of the measure.

In 1877 he because a member of the Cabinet. The law for funding the public debt had been passed in 1870; the Resumption the Mississippi is rapidly filling up, its great plains are covered with stock, its limitless mines are yielding their wealth in abun-dance, thousands of emigrants are pouring over here from Europe, and the United States is feeding the world. The caution to America to keep herself free from entang-ling alliances and foreign mountebanks was had been passed in 1870; the Resumption law had been passed, as we have stated, over an unnecessary one. It is a policy which is more firmly implanted in the American mind than any other, and has been since the days Sherman's fierce opposition. Anything he has done under those laws is precisely what any other Secretary of the Treasury

would have done, and was in exact accordance with what Secretary Bristow had already done under the Funding law. It will be seen that any claim by Secretary Sherman to especial credit or honor for hav-ing brought the country to a resumption of specie-payments is utterly unfounded. He was too much of a demagog to approve the Resumption act when it passed, even if he had any faith in it, and the evidence of Dorsey is that he had none. The whole scheme of resumption was forced upon him by the vote of the Republican caucus, which caucus even rejected his efforts to postpone resumption from 1879 to 1882, or even to 1884

On the capital of having brought the country to specie-payments he has been playing the part of a candidate for President. He has advertised himself, and has permitted others to hall him as the apostle of speciepayments, as the man who had planned nearly five years ahead the scheme, and then successfully carried into execution his own grand plan. All this now turns out to be false; it now is proved that the law of 1875, called the Resumption act, was not his in any sense, but was forced upon him by a caucus against his long, loud, and vehement protests. He had nothing to do with preparing the bill or in advocating its passage. In fact, Mr. Dorsey's evidence strips Mr. Sherman of all the plumage which he has borrowed and appropriated, and in which he has been presenting himself to the American people as a candidate for President. The exposure is complete; it does not leave Mr. Sherman a rag to hide his false pretenses; it shows him to the country as an original Greenbacker, in favor of clipping the coin, in favor of paper inflation, as opposed to specie-resumption; and, at the best, the mere Treasury clerk, executing the laws passed by others in defiance of his protests. Such is the Treasury candidate for the nomination at the Chicago Convention.

garret and the cellar.

logs as a substitute, fondle them, treat th

round of hope that the persons bitten will

not perish in the agonies of hydrophobia, sooner or later, is the theory that the dog

its teeth in every piece of human flesh that

The keeping of dogs in a city is utterly ab-

surd on the simple ground of their inutility;

quantity of food they consume. But, in

view of the fact that every dog which runs

in the street or plays with the children in the

house is a constant menace of the most hor-

rible of all deaths to some member of the

ommunity, the custom of keeping dogs be-

omes a crime, an assault upon the public

well-being. Literature abounds in stories of

canine affection and fidelity, but in the pres-

ence of an escapade like that of Mr. Em

the common sense of mankind, and the hor rors involved in a single case of hydrophobia

are sufficient to shatter the entire fabric of

species. Out upon dog sentiment. Let all the dogs die before any more of them go mad.

poetry and sentiment woven about the canin

nerich's dog such stories are an offense to

appened to come in its way.

CARLYLE ON ENGLAND AND AMERICA. The venerable prophet, historian, and philosopher, Thomas Carlyle, is credited by the opinions with regard to the future of England and America. It would not be characteristic of Carlyie if they were not expressed tersely and sharply. Most English writers are diffuse, and oftentimes bombastic, but Carlyle has a happy way of "boiling down" his ideas until they appear in short, rugged aphoristic sentences, as when he said that the population of Great Britain was thirty-six millions, more or less, mostly fools. His present utterances are hardly less flattering. The dispatch does not give us the proof reasoning by which he arrives at his con clusions, but the conclusions themselves are stated in a manner that leaves no doubt as to their meaning. The dispatch says: "He declares that England is rapidly retrograding, considered from a political, governmental social, and educational point; that England to-day has no statesmen of commanding intellect or power, but is ruled by demagogs and political quacks. He predicts that Amer ica will be the future great Power if she keeps herself free from entangling alliances and from the humbuggery of agitating foreign mountebanks."

which lead Mr. Carlyle to his declaration of English retrogression, it is very evident what they are. The principal one lies on the surace. The foundation principle of the English system is a fallacy. Nothing can be more preposterous than the attempt to make democratic progress while hampered with the relics of the old feudal system. The result is inevitably retrogressive. A system of land monopoly which concentrates the entire agricultural interests of England, Scotland, and Ireland in the hands of a few families is a sufficient clog of itself to bar all progress. A system which squeezes four or five hun dred millions per annum out of English tenants in the way of land-rents, sixty millions out of Ireland, and as many out of Scotland, hangs a millstone round the necks of the people. Agriculture, which is the backbone of every nation's prosperity, has been station ary in England and Scotland for years. In Ireland it has never commenced to move Under the operation of these infamous land laws Ireland would have starved to death long ago had it not been for American help, which has taken the shape of money sent to help the tenants pay their rent, and of food to ward off famine. Manufacturers have prospered because they have been unfettered by this influence, but agricult ure has languished. Under its crushing burden the tenant has had no interest in his work, no hope of return from it, no spur to make improvements. He has had no voice in its management, and every pound of produce has been stripped from him, him nothing for actual subsistence. His life has been a constant struggle to get something to eat and to keep famine away from his door, and when his farm has not yielded enough to pay the rent he has been turned out upon the highway. Such a system tends to make the land-owner greedy and avaricious, and plunges the tenantry into ignorance, squalor, disorder, and actual crime. It reaks down every incentive to labor except that of actual hunger. It extinguishes per sonal pride, ambition, and independence. It not only stops progress but every desire for progress, and reduces the individual to a condition hardly above that of the animal. No nation has ever progressed under such circumstances, and England will never progress until its agricultural population is allowed the ownership of the lands it cultivates. The old myth of Antæus, who de-

parison with the advance of the United

States, where every man may own the acres

the National Committee with a proper sense of Chicago's preëminent advantages as a convention city; time and effort may be spared in this direction in order to convince Mr. Tilden and his friends that they shall rived fresh strength every time he have a fair show in Chicago if the Demo touched the earth in his struggle cratic Convention be located here. There is not a reasonable doubt but Mr. Tilden has a with Hercules, is a significant one in this case. It is the grip upon the earth controlling influence in the National Comwhich gives strength to those who cultivate mittee. Whether or not he shall develop it, gives them the desire to improve it and sufficient strength in the Convention to secure ingrease its capacity with all new methods, and enriches them with the fruits of their labor. It is this which infuses the laborer the nomination, no one as yet can dispute with him the power of naming the city where the Convention shall be held. The Com-mittee of local Democrats who represent Chicago in this matter must proceed upon with independent manliness and ambition raises him above the distress of poverty, edu cates him, and makes his labor that basis, and their first duty to the cause Undoubtedly political quackery, national jealousies and conceits, unjust and expensive they represent is to make friends among the Tilden faction, and convince that gentleman foreign wars, which eat up the substance of and his prominent adherents that his candi-dacy will revive no local antagonism, but the people and increase taxation, and the oriental follies of such statesmen as Disraell and Lord Lytton, who substitute romance for reality and glitter for statesmanship, have had much to do with the decline of England, but the curse of land monopoly has had more. It does not need a detailed comparison with the advance of the United rather a considerable impulse from Chicago

It is not necessary for the Democratic em-bassy from this city to Washington to resort to any deception in order to persuade Mr. Tilden that Chicago will be favorable to his interests so far as the Convention goes. He has many strong friends in Chicago, as the vote of 1876 proved, when he ran ahead of his ticket in this city. The business sympathies of Chicago will be with Tilden as against he cultivates, and where the farmer is the most independent and often the most influential man in the community, to establish the truth of the statement that progress is impossible where land is not free and tenants are any of the soft-money demagogs who are seeking the Democratic nomination. The press of Chicago, being mostly Republican, will be independent and impartial in regard to the Democratic nomination. The proceedonly serfs doing the bidding of feudal mas-ters. It is the free ownership of land and the freedom and dignity of labor which have given this country its wonderful growth.

ings of the Convention will be reported yer-batim, and with a dispatch and vividness that could not be secured in any other city. The orted Mr. Tilden during the last campaign ly, Chicago is cosmopolitan and has a faculty for adapting itself to all conditions demanded by its patrons and guests; if Mr. Tilden comes to Chicago with more strength than any of his rivals he will find a marvelou tact among all classes, without regard to party attachments, to assimilate with his in-terests for the time being, and will have no cause to complain of the local pressure. of Washington. If America is to be the future great Power of the world, it will be owing to the freedom of its labor and its laborers, and the unfettered condition of its

The dog is doubtless a noble animal in his place. The shepherd's dog possesses rare in-telligence, which is devoted to his master's service. In the Alps of Switzerland the St. ernard dog is trained to save human life In Norway and Sweden, and other northern countries, the dog is a beast of burden, utilized as an aid to commerce. The pioneer who traverses the prairie in search of a home in the wilds of the West slumbers in safety while his faithful dog guards the tent or Democratic nomination, but in any case I temporary camp. The hunting-dog of Enwill have a good deal to say in determin gland furnishes amusement to its gentry as they follow the chase. Wherever the accursed system of human bondage exists the bloodhound is trained to pursue the fleeing slave. Sir Walter Scott describes this disinguished representative of the canine spe-His tawny muzzle tracked the ground, And his red eye shot fire. In New England the farmer's dog frightens squirrels and crows from the corn-field, kills the destructive wood-chuck, trees the "coon ' in the forest, and drives the rats from the

In the country the dog has a thousand uses MEXICAN FILIBUSTERING PROJECTS. But of what utility is the brute in the city? From the petted poodle, adorned with a sil-There was printed in the last issue of THE ver collar and blue ribbon, in the lady's SUNDAY TRIBUNE a communication revealing certain plans for embroiling this country in boudoir, to the bull-pup of savage aspect, in a war with Mexico, with the view of subse-quent annexation. The writer brings for the butcher's shop, the whole tribe, big, little, well-bred and ill-bred, long-haired and ward circumstantial testimony that at least short-haired, curly-haired and straighthaired, clean and dirty, red-eyed and fierce, ooks in that direction. He states that after the War of the Rebellion there were several and white-eyed and sheepish, constitute one grand hydra-headed, lolling, barking nuiconferences between army officers and some sance. Women unblessed by children adopt ambitious civilians, at which plans were discussed for the systematic cultivation of un friendly feelings with Mexico upon the Texas for dyspepsia and colic, weep over them when they die, and bury them in rosewood border as the first step towards war. This coffins under rose-bushes in the garden. Mothers supply their little children with dogwas followed by actual outbreaks between the Texan and Mexican herdsmen, which led, as our readers will remember, to the playmates, notwithstanding the liability, every day, of every one of these "pets dispatch of United States troops to the frontier, who at one time actu-ally crossed into Mexico, and to albeing seized with hydrophobia, involving a train of horrors painful beyond description. Every few weeks there is a case of rables, a most daily rencontres between the two person is bitten, there is a period of terrible nations, and to a very general expectation uspense, the disease shows itself, and the that war was not impossible. The tide of po-litical events, however, brought the existing victim dies the most pitiful, the most awful of all deaths. But the pets continue to be fondled, the watchconfusion to a very abrupt cessation, and it soon passed out of public attention. The logs continue to snarl and howl, conspiracy, however, did not stop. It is asand the mangy curs of low degree continue serted that army officers, politicians, adventurers, capitalists, railroad-men, and oththeir yelping course through the city's streets. Last Saturday a grand mad-dog ers who would be benefited by the annexamatinée occurred in this city. A huge tion of Mexico, are even now buslly at work Newfoundland pup, made unusually fierce by a meat diet, broke his chain and made the oreparing the way for war with that country, and that money has been advanced to pay for circuit of the neighborhood, attacking men, the preliminary work of the filibusters. The suspicions of the writer are more or less strengthened by past filibustering projects against Mexico, and by the avidity vomen, boys, girls, and horses. Nothing within its range escaped the bloodthirsty brute. No less than a dozen persons are now

suffering from wounds inflicted by Mr. Charles Emmerich's watch-dog; and the only with which any scheme hostile to that country is seized upon by turbulent classes of the American people. And this brings up the question, Are we prepared to incorporate these Mexican Greasers, was not afflicted with rabies, but was merely is but one answer to such a question. they return literally nothing for the large

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION The Chicago Democrats have appointed a local committee to attend the meeting of the Democratic National Committee in Washing ton for the purpose of influencing the latter to locate the National Convention in this city. The local committee is as good, and will probably be as efficient, as any the Democrats could have selected; it will leave for Washington on Thursday evening. These gentlemen are undoubtedly prepared to pre sent all the stock arguments in favor of Chi cago in their strongest shape; and, if the location of the Democratic Convention were to be determined by the relative accessibility, accommodations, comforts, and attractions of the rival cities that want the Conventi Chicago would certainly be selected on it own merits. But political consideration will enter largely into the choice, and the Chicago Committee should be prepared to meet and offset the objections that will be urged to Chicago because there is no hop for the Democratic party in Illinois, and be cause the press of this city is almost unanimously Republican. We think we can suggest to the local committee how a victory may be fairly won for Chicago. It will not be a difficult matter to impre

only Democratic paper in Chicago, which is merely independent between elections, supand will probably do so a second time. Final-

These are some of the points which the Chicago Democrats may fairly urge in their effort to secure the selection of this city for the holding of the Democratic National Conention. In thus conciliating Mr. Tilden's friends they need have no apprehension of exciting any dangerous opposition to Chicago among those who are combating Mr. Tilden's nomination. No Democrat of sense, however antagonistic he may be to Tilden personally, depreciates the importance of that gentleman's influence in Democratic councils. Mr. Tilden pays not receive the councils. Mr. Tilden may not receive the the choice of the Convention. It is utterlidle for the Democrats to cherish a hope fo carrying New York State without Mr. Tilden's assistance. John Kelly himself will admit that. In the meantime the same con-sideration which is destined to make him a power in the Convention requires that he be consulted as to where the Convention shall be held; it is essential, therefore, that the Democrats of this city shall convince him, as they may honestly, that there is no antagonism to him in Chicago in favor of any other Democratic candidate.

with all their ignorance and hostility are not only not ready for them, but we do not want them. We have no use for them. They are a mixed race of Mexicans, Spaniards, Indians, and the remains of the old Aztec races, steeped in the densest ignorance and superstition, and unfitted to become citizens of the American Republic. Their only idea of government is revolution. They are in a constant state of political anarchy and chaos. They have no sympathy with our respect for law, with our religion, education, arts, or industry. There is nothing in which the two nations can affiliate, not a single mutual bond of interest between them. mutual bond of interest between them. Once incorporated with this country, the ten millions of Mexican mongrels would become an immediate element of danger to its very existence. Governments can only prosper where the people are homogeneous, or can be used so in time, and where they are in sympathy with existing institutions and respect them. But here is a country where assimilation is an impossibility. Its people have no affiliations even with each other. There are no two States in Mexical in suppose There are no two States in Mexico in sympathy with each other. Revolutions and schemes for secession and separate Republics break out with each new moon. The central au-thority is trampled underfoot. Laws are openly disregarded, and the whole country is in constant confusion. With such a people we have nothing in common, and to incorpo-rate this conflicting, discordant, ignorant, heterogeneous mass of mongrels and half-

breeds into the American Republic would

not only be the hight of absurdity, but would

speedily end this Republic.

The case of our own Southern States is a fitting illustration of the dangers to which we have alluded. Our Southern States are in affiliation with the Northern in race, language, literature, religion, education, and all forms of industry. There is but a single point of divergence, and that is political, and ye; it led to a terrible war, involving hun-dreds of thousands of lives and billions of money, and to almost hopeless polit-ical confusion ever since. We are still working at the problem to make North and South completely homogeneous, and to bring the two sections into harmonious working relations, and have made some progress, but even now this result will require many years of effort before it is fully accomplished. If such disastrons events have occurred from want of sympathy in a single direction, how much more disastrous would be the results ensuing from the absorption of ten millions of people who have not an interest in common with us or a feeling that is not bitterly and deadly hostile to us, and are no more fitted for the duties of American citizens than so many Sioux Indians? There is but one country on our frontiers whose annexation could be looked upon with favor, and that is the country on our northern frontier, between whose people and our own there are many points in common, and that will come when the time is ripe for it, without any effort on the part of this country. There is only one contingency that will ever warrant the addition of any part of Mexico to this country. There may come a time, twenty, thirty, or fifty years hence, when the tide of emigration will press heavily upon our southwestern frontier, and, as agricultural and mining interests increase in that direction and more room must be had for their development, it may become necessary to purchase a strip of Northern Mexico, as we have done before, which is thinly popzens than so many Sioux Indians? There is as we have done before, which is thinly populated and well adapted to mining and agricultural industries, and would be quickly filled up by Americans. But beyond this there is no other war in which the property of the prop is no other way in which any part of Mexico can be added to this country with safety or with profit, and any effort of adventurers or filibusters to secure such a result, by war or nounced by the Government and the

PRESIDENTIAL BALLOTING AT COLOR The political wise men and party are beginning to predict the vote to east at the Chicago Convention for candidates for President. In order andidates for President in the common people who are not versed spection of the entrails of birds and states diviners, to form some probable of the run of the political cards, we reduce the same seventh or last balloting in the political cards, we reduce the run of the ru FIRST BALLOT.

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1	Total	285	113	99	124	
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ppi, one vote absent.

Ivania gave her fifty-eight votes for Ger.

of that State for six ballots

351 21 34

Necessary to a choice.

The changing of votes to Hayes did not be in earnest until the vote of Indiana was calle When 25 of her Morton votes went over to Hay the stampede began, and was continued as Hayes was nominated.

"THE Decline of the Senate," is the called the continued as the called the c

The Decime of the Senate," is the cap-tion of a truthful editorial in the New York Times. The object of the writer is to show that the United States Senate has been corrupted by its connection with the spoils system. But be does not half cover the subject. Dorman B Baton's late book on "Civil-Service Reform" points unmistakably to the conclusion that the Senate is the bulwark of the spoils system. The points unmistakably to the conclusion that the Senate is the bulwark of the spoils system. The power of confirmation even more than the power of appointment perpetuates the present bad condition of things at Washington. It is a most demoralizing spectacle to see the two Senators from each State diaming patronage at their private perquisit. Nor is this all that can be truthfully alleged against the Senate. Many of the Senators are attorneys of railroad and otheir corporations, and advocate their interests both in the Supreme Court and on the foor of the Senate. Senators are constantly agranding their privileges and dignities at the expension of the people. The sign "Exclusively for Senators" stares at citizens of the Republic an nearly every corner of the Senate wing. Sentors have private staircases, a private elevator, private barber-shops, private restaurants, and private lobbies. The Marble Room, formerly open to the public, is now reserved for Senators and their special friends, among whom are many railroad magnates and attorneys. Some of the worst measures of legislation ever known to the history of the country originated is the Senate, and the very worst have found able advocates and defenders in that body. The selary-grab and the franking-privilege derival their chief strength from the Senate. The mission of that body as a protection against hasty or demagogical legislation is confessed a failure. The long term, instead of enables Senators to disregard guests of popular pagnitudes. It may be that patronage has lower the tone and character of the Senate by making it possible for wirepuliers and demagodical legislation is confessed as it is with the Senate as they hoped it would be, would be compelled to confess that their hopes had been in great measure disappoints.

The Peoria Transcript (Stalwart Republicant and a start that hopes had been in great measure disappoints.

be, would be composed measure disappoin hopes had been in great measure disappoin the hopes had been in great measure disappoin the property of the first that the first the first that the first that

THE TRIBUNE'S telegraphic column nounced the death by suicide of Mr. Q Hawley, of Milwaukee, Monday morning puzzling to his intimate acquaintances, under 40 years of age, married, well en well connected socially, possessing amples which he inherited, and having all the aries to happiness lying within easy read a creat student, and probably the be

the best non-professionalists specially interested himself own State, and was in the hal he purpose to go to the the principal rivers and float cauce, stopping wherever penetrating iniand to accepted of his researches. These summer saunterings some finely-written articles scientific standpoint, and principal candidates the standpoint, and principal candidates and prof. I. A. Lapham, State Geowas as sudden, but less trag Mr. Hawley was greatly interies advanced by Darwin, Spot that school of modern so to the origin of the human ra of that school of modern soit to the origin of the human ran-read all that has been written pro and con. He took so mu-subject and understood it so the papers he has from time to the the magazines and quarters. magazines and arded as of ease eisure, and the taste that paim for pursuing scientific his loss to that branch of less to that branch of less to the branch of less

A GOOD many sagacious upon reading between the B. Washburne's emphatic sidered a Presidential candinots Staats-Zeitung, airc Paul Press says: "People wand things will do well to he Washburne." The Milwauk Washburne." The Milwauker sort of arrangement has be the Grant leaders and the Villinois by which the delegation to be given to Grant, and if I nation the delegation is to Washburne." The Philadel "Mr. Washburne is being car the dark horse for Chleager than dark horse can be kep dark horse can be l enfusion of faction more likely he will be to the National Convention." says: "This [alleged lette ats Mr. Was rectly represents Mr. Wash ments at the present writi borne in mind that there a between now and Convention have a great many chan fifteen weeks." The Da nifteen weeks." The Daver only paper that takes the de and it is altogether too much saying: "This radical chang which it was very generally burne might be really plas appointing to a wide circle of political friends and person only puts an end to any ho his nomination at Chica wishes and influence in those of a large elemen this way:

The Hon. E. B. Washburn main He is wise not to appea dates seeking the nominatio improbable that he would st as some others if he should best hold is in remaining the front rank of candida strength. It may be that he believes that Gen. Grant is the server of it is not necessity.

THE alleged uproarious in New York Saturday night the size of a small dinner report says: "There were present, and fifteen reports of the deliberations of the pared for the press of the did not include the name of of this port, an appe spicuous part in the process the nomination of his offici Tribuns gives an interview tham, of which the following it "Did you not expect a leral?" asked the reporter.
"No; we could not have as only twenty-five gentlem these about twenty [sixteer this is very good for a Saturn."

"Then why did you adjo
"Well, there was very lit
at all. All that we have
have been done at the p have been done at the prev business-men, you see, like fully. It was thought wiser t lutions further consideration t before adopting them."

"What other steps shall you "None at present: except in order to increase the numb "Shall you not send a comm Convention?"

"No. We shall send out reference to Sherman, and fluence public opinion in the not do anything to oppose or other candidate."

other candidate."

By Mr. Graham's own activities of the twenty-five i place of meeting, and the favor of "cool"—very cos is not thus that Presidents a (1) THE "editor of the Jour date he wants THE TRIBUNE "boomed" Bristow four ye dent, and it killed him dead against Logan a year ago; an Senator.—Evening Journal.

Senator.—Evening Journal.

(i) Then you have changed ently. (2) For whom did the four years ago for President, nated or elected? (3) The Journage to "boom" either for a year ago, but dodged and stoth sides by its cowardly Tribure admits more in so that Mrs. Logan's influence was too much for it. If also

that Mrs. Logan's influence was too much for it. If she it of a neutral, like the wife in the tween the husband and the state would have "scooped". disposed of Beveridge to make to preside over the Senate of Andy is not contented.

The Blaine meeting in Conight promises to be a gree patch to the Cleveland Leads the Sherman meeting far in the latest announced convertiutant-General Gibson, who up the down as one of the chief man, and of the triumvirate of man, and of the triumvirate of the sherman meeting far in the latest announced convertiutant-General Gibson, who up the down as one of the chief man, and of the triumvirate of the sherman man and of the triumvirate of the chief man, and of the triumvirate of the chief man. man, and of the triumvirate of and Sherman. Gen. Gibson is and he has been selected to de address at the Blaine meeting speeches are also expected to Beatty and others. A most sion has been made by Conger State Committee, in stating Blaine's strength in Northern increased since the arbitrary increased since the arbit Robinson in attempting to tral Committee for Sherman. will be remembered, is a Graday he left for the East, and he goes to see Blaine, and if the Grant faction in Ohio for

The Augusta (Ga.) Che stitutionalist says Alexander political autocrat of his Cons He "totes" it in his little liberty to speak and vote a can be a Bourbon of the Bou out Jeffersonian Democrat, as an Independent Democrat, on chooses. He can systain Grant support Mr. Hayes in opposition of Simmonos in opposition protests of his people. He can advot all to get an appropriation fall to get an appropriation fallocess in failing to get appropriation for species of the spe

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BALLOTING AT CHOICE

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st ten votes for Gov. Jewell. gave three votes for Wheeler. e vote absent. gave her fity-eight votes for Gov. TH AND LAST BALLOT. 351 21 384

r of votes to Hayes did not begin I the vote of Indiana was called. Morton votes went over to Hayes began, and was continued until minated.

ine of the Senate," is the captiful editorial in the New York fect of the writer is to show that tes Senate has been corrupted by with the spoils system. But be cover the subject. Dorman B. ook on "Civil-Service Reform kably to the conclusion that the lument perpetuates the present of things at Washington. It is a ling spectacle to see the two Senth State claiming patronage as irquisit. Nor is this all that can eleged against the Senate. Many are attorneys of railroad and cons, and advocate their interests oreme Court and on the floor of maters are constantly aggrandiscrees and dignities at the expense to the Senate staircases, a private elevator, shops, private restaurants, and the Marble Room, formerly lic, is now reserved for Senators in the franking-privilege derived ength from the Senate. The today as a protection against grand gusts of popular passion, them to set at naught expression; then to set at naught expression; the set at patronage has lowered uncere of the Senate by making and gusts of popular passion, them to set at naught expression; the set at patronage has lowered uncere of the Senate by making end gusts of popular passion, them to set at naught expression; the set at patronage has lowered tracter of the Senate by making end of the Senate by making en

whar will in favor of much-needed by be that patronage has lowered aracter of the Senate by making wirepullers and demagos to body. But, whatever the cause dely true that the framers of the they could compare the Senate Senate as they hoped it would impelled to confess that their in great measure disappointed. Transcript (Stalwart Rep

favor of a third term, but is against it. It views the im-in this light:

against it. It views the against it. It views the in this light: topposes the nomination of Usident because it believes—in t, under the circumstances, he of a large majority of the Best of Illinois. Of course, these support him if he is nominated, betting itself more and more day ty soon it will take shape, and ill astonish those who mistaken in mold and control the public state and country. The Trungs any such struggle in Iffinois, no mode by which it can be by the withdrawal of Grants We do not know as there will be hat may be called an outbrushe that when the time comes for a of Illinois to act, and the Grant whistle, the people will a statement is not made in the on, nor as a threat, but as a

e's telegraphic columns an-eath by suicide of Mr. Cyrus T. raukee, Monday morning. The f Mr. Hawley's distressing death g to the moralist as they are ntimate acquaintances. He was I age, married, well educated, coinly, possessing ample wealth, ed, and having all the accounce. I lying within easy reach. He ent, and probably the best and

most accurate botanist in Wisconsin, and one of the best non-professionalists in the West. He apecially interested himself in the flora of his own State, and was in the habit of making long-trips through the uninhabited portions of it for the purposes of selection and observation. His habit was to go to the headwaters of some of the principal rivers and float down stream in his some, stopping wherever he wished, and penetrating inland to accomplish the ob-ject of his researches. The result of these summer saunterings generally were some finely-written articles from a purely scientific standpoint, and printed anonymously is one of the city newspapers. He was the inti-mate friend, neighbor, and student of the late Prof. I. A. Lapham, State Geologist, whose death was as sudden, but less tragic than his own. ate botanist in Wisc nsin, and one of

Prof. I. A. Lapham, State Geologist, whose death was as sudden, but less tragic than his own. Mr. Hawley was greatly interested in the theories advanced by Darwin, Spencer, and others of that school of modern scientists, in regard to the origin of the human race, and he eagerly read all that has been written on the subject, pro and con. He took so much interest in the subject and understood it so thoroughly that the t and understood it so thoroughly that the subject and understood it so thoroughly that the papers he has from time to time contributed to the magazines and quarterly reviews have been regarded as of essential value to that interesting and fascinating discussion. He had the wealth, leisure, and the taste that peculiarly qualified him for pursuing scientific investigations, and his loss to that branch of learning can only be sent to the property of the property of the property of the property of the paper of the property of the paper of roperly estimated by those who know how full f promise he really was. His sudden death, by n choice, is one of the inexplicable mys-that forever envelop human life and renonal conduct an unread riddle.

A good many sagacious newspapers insist upon reading between the lines of the Hon. E. B. Washburne's emphatic refusal to be considered a Presidential candidate. Besides the Minos Staats-Zeitung, already quoted, the St. Paul Press says: "People who want Post-Offices and things will do well to keep an eye on Mr. Washburne." The Milwaukee Sentinel says: "A sort of arrangement has been made between the Grant leaders and the Washburne men in Illinois by which the delegation of that State is the given to Grant, and if he fails of a nomito be given to Grant, and if he fails of a nomito be given to Grant, and if he fails of a nomi-nation the delegation is to be transferred to washburne." The Philadelphia Times says: "Mr. Washburne is being carefully groomed as the dark horse for Chicago, and the darker the dark horse can be kept in the present the dark horse can be kept in the present confusion of faction in the party the more likely he will be to come to the front in the National Convention." The Cleveland Herald mays: "This [alleged letter] undoubtedly correctly represents Mr. Washburne's actual sentiments at the present writing, but it should be borne in mind that there are fifteen long weeks between own and Convention time. A wan may borns in mind that there are interest long weeks between now and Convention time. A man may have a great many changes in his opinions in fitteen weeks." The Davenport Gazette is the only paper that takes the declination on serieux, and it is altogether too much distressed about it, saying: "This radical change in the attitude in saying: "This radical change in the attribute in which it was very generally hoped Mr. Wash-burne might be really placed is seriously dis-appointing to a wide circle of that gentleman's political friends and personal admirers. It not pourcat friends and personal admirers. It not only puts an end to any hope or possibility of his nomination at Chicago, but it places his wishes and influence in direct antagonism to those of a large element in the Republican party." The Boston Heruid clinches things in this way:

this way:

The Hon. E. B. Washburne is a very prudent man. He is wise not to appear in the list of candidates seeking the nomination at Chicago. It is not improbable that he would stand as good a chance as some others if he should push for it, but his best hold is in remaining passive and allowing the front rank of candidates to develop their strength. It may be that Mr. Washburne really believes that Gen. Grant is to be nominated, but in any event it is not necessary for him to create an antagonism between himself and the Grant boomers. When Grant ceases to be a candidate we know of no man more likely to succeed to his strength than the man who discovered him in 1861, and his name is Washburne, at present not a candidate for the Presidency.

THE alleged uproarious Sherman meet The alleged uproarious Sherman meeting in New York Saturday night was in reality about the size of a small dinner-party. The Heroid report says: "There were sixteen gentlemen present, and fifteen reporters awaited the results of the deliberations of the sixteen gentlemen." The same report adds: "The official list prepared for the press of the gentlemen present did not include the name of Surveyor Graham, of this port, an appointee of Secretary Sherman, but that rentleman was present and took a constitution." of this port, an appointee of Secretary Sherman, but that gentleman was present and took a conspicuous part in the proceedings in behalf of the nomination of his official superior." The Tribune gives an interview with Surveyor Graham, of which the following is a part:
"Did you not expect a larger meeting, General?" asked the reporter.
"No; we could not have a much larger one, as only twenty-five gentlemen were invited. Of these about twenty [sixteen] have, attended, and this is very good for a Saturday evening meeting."

ins is very good for a Saturday evening meeting."

"Then why did you adjourn it to Saturday?"

"Well, there was very little reason to adjourn at all. All that we have done to-night might have been done at the previous meeting; but business-men, you see, like to do things carefully. It was thought wiser to give these resolutions further consideration and cool discussion before adopting them."

"What other steps shall you take?"

"None at present: except the ordinary ones in order to increase the number of members."

"Shall you not send a committee to the Utica Convention?"

"No. We shall send out printed papers in reference to Sherman, and endeavor to influence public opinion in that way; but shall not do anything to oppose or interfere with any other candidate."

By Mr. Graham's own admission only two-

other candidate."

By Mr. Graham's own admission only two-thirds of the twenty-five invited went to the place of meeting, and those present were in favor of "cool"—very cool—"discussion." It is not thus that Presidents are made.

(1) The "editor of the Journal" has no candidate he wants The Tribune to "boom." (2) It "boomed" Bristow four years ago for President, and it killed him dead. (3) It "boomed" against Logan a year ago; and (4) he was elected Senator.—Ecening Journal.

Senator.—Evening Journal.

(1) Then you have changed your mind very recently. (2) For whom did the Journal "boom" four years ago for President, and was he nominated or elected? (3) The Journal had not the courage to "boom" either for or against Logan a year ago, but dodged and straddled, disgusting both sides by its cowardly trimming. (4) The Transve admits more in sorrow than in anger that Mrs. Logan's influence over the members was too much for it. If she had played the part of a neutral, like the wife in the case of the fight between the husband and the bear, The Transvex would have "scooped" John as easily as it disposed of Beveridge to make room for Shuman to preside over the Senate of Illinois. And still de over the Senate of Illinois. And still

The Blaine meeting in Columbus Thursday might promises to be a great success. A dispatch to the Cleveland Leader says it will cast the Sherman meeting far in the shade. One of the latest announced converts to Blaine is Adutant-General Gibson, who until now has been put down as one of the chief satellites of Sherman, and of the triumvirate of Garfield, Foster, and Sherman. Gen. Gibson is now a Blaine man, and he has been selected to deliver the principal address at the Blaine meeting, at which stirring speeches are also expected to be made by Gen. Beatty and others. A most significant admission has been made by Conger, Chairman of the State Committee, in stating as a fact that Blaine's strength in Northern Ohio had largely increased since the arbitrary action of Gen. Robinson in attempting to crowd the State Central Committee for Sherman. Conger himself, it will be remembered, is a Grant man, but Saturday he left for the East, and it is rumored that he goes to see Blaine, and if possible to carry the Grant faction in Ohio for him.

THE Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Constitutionalist says Alexander Stephens is the political autocrat of his Congressional district:

He "totes" it in his little skillet. He is at liberty to speak and vote as he pleases. He can be a Bourbon of the Bourbons.—a straightest Jeffersonian Democrat, as he calls himself, an Independent Democrat, or anything else he chooses. He can sustain Grant in the Presidency, support Mr. Hayes in opposition to the Democratic majority; he can advocate the confirmation of Simmons in opposition to the indignant protests of his people. He can devote himself to the affairs of the Nation (with a big N) and fail to get an appropriations for his district has been signal. Mr. Stephens can say what he pleases and do what he pleases, and his people tolerate his political eccentricities and return him to Congress all the same.

Rhode Island is too small to have a Su-THE Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Con-

RHODE ISLAND is too small to have a Supreme Court. Creditors of the Sprague Manufacturing Company, representing between four and five millions of the Company's indebtedness, have brought a bill in equity for the removal of the Trustee. At a hearing before the Supreme Court on Jan. I7, the Court said it could not try the case then, since all its Judges were disqualified because of personal interest in banks which held Sprague paper, but it intimated that at

least two Judges, the number required by law, would remove their disqualification before the case would come up for hearing again on Thursday last. When it did come up on Thursday, the Court announced that only one Judge-Stiness-had removed his disqualification, and another postponement would be necessary. Judge Stiness said he had no assurance that any of the other Judges would qualify. The petitioning creditors regard this as an intimation that the Court will not consent to try the case at all, and are justly indignant. They think the Court has been trifting with them.

One of the grounds on which the prohibi-ONE of the grounds on which the prohibitionist concern in this city opposes repealing the duty on paper is the loss of revenue to the Government that would result. How much does the reader suppose it would be? Last year the Government received the immense sum of 173 dollars and 40 cents from its tariff on printing-paper. But, says the prohibitionist concern, if the duty had been repealed foreign paper would have poured into the country. Would ft? How came it, then, that more than a million dollars' worth of American paper was exported to foreign countries and sold there without any tariff bounty in face of all European competition? The truth of the matter is, that when the duties on chemicals and pulp are removed paper can be manufactured cheaper in this country than in any other part of the world, and will be when that is done and paper itself is put on the free list also, to prevent combinations to force up prices abnormally. Let Congress remove its artificial restrictions and everything will work for good.

THE Mankato (Minn.) Free Press is determined to start a boom for Senator Windom, and does it by a mixture of metaphors which is quite graphic in its way, combining, as it does, a little of a sen-fight with a little of a prize-fight,

a little of a sea-fight with a little of a prize-fight, and considerable of a land-fight:

Biaine is booming, and Sherman is pulling up with a mighty our, while the lights in Grant's gallant ship are going down over the distant waters. The sons of Maine and Ohio, both valiant knights, with visors down, will make helmet and breastplate ring with shivering lances. While this death-grapple proceeds in the Presidential amphitheatre, Conkling, of New York, like a Roman athlete, will step into the ring and shy his castors (thirty-five solid votes) for William Windom, of Minnesota. The "Star of the North" will quickly respond, then Iowa, followed by the whole Northwest, while the South will rise shouting in their seats. The huzzas will go up above the din of Chicago's roar, the dead gladiators will be carried out, and the curtain will be rung down.

THE New York Herald has covered itself with glory by its effort for the relief of the starving peasantry of Ireland. Not only has it given the munificent sum of \$100,000 outright, but its has more than doubled this amount by soliciting and accounting for private subscrip-tions. The receipts as reported in the Herald of

tions. The receipts as reportable its Sunday are as follows:

New York Herald. \$100,000,00

Feb. 4. 3,101.30

Feb. 5. 4,400.25

Feb. 6. 5,391.46

Seb. 7. 12,622.48

Seb. 7. 1843.53 882.51 13,443.53 4,506.93 29,292.90 9,327.17 8,647.92 8,516.31

THE City of Watertown, in New York, elected outspoken Blaine delegates in every ward to the County Convention. In the Second Ward a division of the house showed 65 Blaine men to 6 Grant men. In the Third Ward a simi-lar division showed 38 Blaine men and 3 Grant men. The Utica Herald (Bepublican) remarks on this: "We believe that if a full and fair expression could be obtained throughout the State, unbiased by any other considerations, such as the desire to make a Chicago delegation for the advantage of those who are not themselves can-didates for the nomination, the result would everywhere be about the same as between these wo men, Blaine and Grant,"

JUDGE MACKEY, of South Carolina, reports a conversation with Gen. Grant that seems to confirm the statement that the latter is openly in the field as a candidate for the Presidency; in the field as a candidate for the Presidency;
Gen. Grant remarked to Mayor Stanley, in reply to an observation by that gentleman: "I am,
I believe, the only living ex-President of the
United States." Judge Mackey said: "That is
true, but, from political signs, you will get rid of
that distinction within a year, by having the 'ex'
taken from your present title." "No," said Grant,
"Mr. Hayes will be President a year from now."
Well," replied Judge Mackey, "I have come
within a few months of it, anyhow." "This remark," says Judge Mackey, "did not seem to
irritate Gen. Grant."

In short, will THE TRIBUNE mention one solitary instance where a candidate whom is specially "boomed," either for nomination of election, was successful?—Evening Journal. Well, frinstance, THE TRIBUNE "boomed" for a gentleman named Andrew Shuman for Lieu-tenant Governor, and he was both nominated and elected; but gratitude with a certain class of generous-minded office-hunters is for favors to come and not for those received.

If there be those who prefer a second-class paper at one cent less per copy than they must pay for a superior paper, worth double the inferior one, let them by all means saw the penny. The Times is not the paper for them.—Chicago Times. There was such a rush for the size at paper that, to avoid the general bankrings of the people, the Times mercifully reduced the price

In eighty-eight localities in Ohio, 1,821 Democrats are for Thurman for President, 1,007 for Tilden, and so on down till the 4,581 who have been interviewed are all placed. In the same territory 6,824 Republicans have expressed them-selves. Of these 2,666, or 456 less than half, are

for Sherman, and Blaine has 1,826. Grant has no vote in Ohio. THE Philadelphia Press asserts that a maority of the people in every county of Pennsylvania are for Blaine, and says: "There are many indications that the people will not rest till these delegates are given the opportunity of choosing which instructions they will follow,—those of their own districts or those of the Convention."

BABCOCK, as well as Gen. Grant, is remen

bered in ex-Secretary Borie's will. One of the bequests reads thus:

Gen. O. E. Babcock, \$1,200 per annum until that sum shall have reached the sum of \$5,000, including \$1,000 I have paid him in the year 1876, and deducting such other amounts as I may hereafter pay him prior to my decease.

THE Journal is not very enthusiastically in favor of the third term, or even the second term principle.—Evening Journal.

Don't you make an exception of one Shuman for a second term at the State Control. for a second term at the State Capital? Don't you enthuse for him?

THE Albany delegates to Utica, who resigned because of snap primaries, have been rechosen by other snap primaries, and now propose to go to Utica.—Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat (Rep.). The Democrat seems to hold that two wrongs do not make a right.

Mr. HENRY F. GILLIG, of the American Exchange, London, has opened a branch office in New York, and intends shortly to visit this city to found an agency here. The New York agent is Mr. L. W. Morris, No. 50 Broadway.

THE Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard is for Grant, but it "hopes no State will follow the example of Pennsylvania"; and believes any attempt to forestall the decision of the National Convention is extremely unwise.

FREDERICK HECKER, of Illinois, and Frederick Hassaurek, of Cincinnati, will be the principal speakers at the mass-meeting of anti-Grant German Republicans to be held in Syracuse on the 24th inst.

Ir the Democrats insist upon holding their National Convention in some city where there is a good "loyal" Democratio newspaper they will have to go very far South. THE unit rule was condemned at Cincinati by a majority of forty-two.

PERSONALS. Mrs. Langtry wears cardigan jackets. You can lead a St. Louis man to a bar, but ou can't make him drink water after he gets

The Waterbury (Conn.) American announces an important addition to the intellectual department of the New York Tribuna. That is to say, Mr. Whitelaw Reid will marry

President of the Central Pacific Railroad, and will do it pretty quick, too.

Mrs. Mary D. Holcomb, who is described as "a pleasant-looking lady of middle age," is giving temperance lectures in Brooklyn. She formerly kept a salcon in that city.

The girl with the sealskin sacque, she cameled up her bacque; She walked on her toes And turned up her nose As she stepped into the hacque.

We notice that the Khedive of Egypt re-cently gave a dinner at the Palace of Abdine, Egypt, in honor of Gen. Noyes, and from this fact infer that the guest is still the United States Sir Edward Thornton and his two daugh-

Sir Edward Thornton and his two daughters ride on the roads about Washington every pleasant day,—the white-whiskered father on a handsome bay, the young ladies on two beautiful mouse-colored horses. The Euglish girls' high hats and short blue habits are mentioned as being of the most delicately trim fashion, and they are remarkably graceful horsewomen.

Baron Kurd von Schloser, the German Minister at Washington, is a plain, simply-dressed bachelor, who does more work than any other foreign Minister. He is as simple in his habits as in his dress. When all the other diplomats went in elegant carriages to make their mats went in elegant carriages to make their New-Year's call upon the President, Baron von Schloser walked. He takes a long walk every morning, gets his own mail from the Post-Office, and does thereafter a hard day's work. He used to be the private secretary of Prince Bismarck.

Curiew, a noted Mahammatan.

Curley, a noted highwayman of the Dead-Curley, a noted highwayman of the Deadwood region, was arrested by two officers, who had to journey forty miles to take him to jail. All rode on horseback, the prisoner between his captors. The possibility of escape was discussed on the way, Curley maintaining that he could put spurs to his horse and get away because his beast was the freshest of the three, and the officers arguing that he could be riddled with bullets before he got out of range. Suddenly Curley put his plan into execution, dashing off at full speed, but the officers' theory proved sound, for they easily killed him with their pistols.

The following story should be carefully read by young men who have heretofore held aloof from the practice of going home at night accompanied by a tin pail: "Many years ago there was a young fellow named Bigelow sent by his father to Yale College. The father was very rich, and the youngster lived in grand style at the University. Suddenly the old gentleman broke, and had to withdraw his son from colbroke, and had to withdraw his son from col-lege. The boy, however, felt the necessity of an education, and determined to have one anyhow. He therefore went to work and learned a trade as a machinist. While he was at his work his old associates cut him and refused to have any-thing to do with him. The young ladies with whom he had been a great favorit failed to recognize him when they met him. One day while going from his work he met a wealthy young lady who had been his friend. He had his tin dinner-bucket over his arm, and his tin dinner-bucket over his arm, and supposed she would out him as all the rest had done. She smiled pleasant-ly, addressed him as 'Tom,' and insisted that he should call and see her as he had always done. should call and see her as he had always done.

She said, 'There is no change in you, as far as I
am concerned.' The years rolled on. The young
work boy became immensely wealthy, and is
now the Mayor of New Haven, Conn., with an ncome of \$100,000 a year, and owner of a factory in which 1,500 men and women are employed. The young girl grew to womanhood and man ried. Her husband borrowed a large sum of money from Mr. Bigelow, and died before he paid it, leaving his family with but little prop-erty. Mr. Bigelow sent her, with his condolence, a receipted note for her husband's indebtedness; and now the son of Bigelow, the millionaire, is going to marry the daughter of the one woman who was faithful and true to the young work ooy at college."

boy at college."

In one of Gen. Grant's long talks with John Russell Young while at sea, and which is recorded in Mr. Young's very interesting book now in course of publication, the General speaks thus of ex-Secretary Fish: "Hamilton Fish is, I think, the best Secretary of State we have had in fifty years, unless it may have been Marcy. This will be the opinion of those who study the records of the State Department. He differed from Marcy and excelled him in this,—that he never did anything for effect, while Marcy would often do things for effect; in this,—his aversion to anything that looked like striving for an effect. Fish was so straight that I sometimes thought he leaned backward." In forming his thought he leaned backward." In forming his Cabinet Gen. Grant says he consulted no one. "My first ehoice," said he, "was James F. Wilson, of Iowa. I appointed Mr. Washburne under peculiar circumstances. Mr. Washburne knew he was going to France, and wanted to go. I called on him one day when he was ill. I found him in a desponding mood. He said that before going to a country like France he would like to have the prestige of a Cabinet office, that it would help his mission very much. He suggested the Treasury. I had already spoken to Mr. A. T. Stewart on that subject, and said I would make him Secretary of pect, and said I would make him Secretary of State. So came the appointment." After Mr. Borie had retired from the Navy Department, wishing to give that Department to a Pennsylvanian, it was offered successively to George H. Stuart, the banker, and Mr. Linley Smith, of Philadelphia, who declined on account of ab-sorbing professional engagements. "Mr. Borie," said Gen. Grant, "mentioned Robeson, and arranged that we should meet on an excursion I vas taking to West Point, and out of it came his was taking to West Point, and out of it came his appointment to the Navy Department. Boutwell," said the General, "went out of the Cabinet to become Senator. But I think he regretted it. He told me one day that he felt homesick after leaving the Administration. I had difficulty in inducing Mr. Fish to remain eight years. At one time he was so bent on recipriter that I had selected his successor. It signing that I had selected his successor. It would have been President White, of Cornell." Every cloud has its silver lining, although frequently the metallic side is concealed from view for an unpleasant length of time. The recent advance in the price of white paper has caused a widespread gloom among persons interested in the manufacture of newspapers, but there is the price of white paper has caused a widespread gloom among persons interested in the manufacture of newspapers, but there is not the price of the price o just as things looked darkest the mello approaching prosperity looms up from a quarter that has heretofore produced nothing but misery and grief. Next to that of women for new hats, the most prevalent mania affecting the human race is the one which lures college

the human race is the one which lures college graduates along life's boulevard with the idea that their mission is to be journalists with a large "J." Heretofore the victims of this unpleasant malady have been looked upon by editors with compassion, and in a few instances (where the paper was one of large wealth and constantly seeking for some new feature) the dangerous experiment of permitting a college graduate to attach himself to the corporation has been tried, but invariably with the most disastrous results. Even when its manufacturers are in the zenith of their generosity, white paper cests something, and it has been found that the average ex-Senior uses up so much of it in his vain efforts to construct the first sentence of a six line paragraph that unsoity, white paper costs something, and it has been found that the average ex-Senior uses up so much of it in his vain efforts to construct the first sentence of a six line paragraph that unless peremptorily stopped in his dangerous career the resources of the journal upon which he confers his enervating services are likely to be seriously impaired. But, under the present circumstances, this apparently inevitable misfortune may be turned into a blessing of the most remunerative kind. It is proposed by the originator of the scheme that next June, when the hordes of young men in short coats and standing collars make their angual descent upon the press of the country with a tender of their services at the exorbitant rate of nothing per week and board themselves, their proposition shall be accepted, each editor remarking to the candidate in a casual way that beginners are expected to pay for the white paper they consume in the construction of their gems of thought. Being in almost every instance amply provided with rich parents, the candidates will assent to this proposition, but the result will be the bankruptcy of their fathers ere two moons shall have passed,—or, more properly, the same moon shall have passed twice. In the coming halcyon days, when the new reporter from Ann Arbor or Harvard suddenly discovers a large fire which has been in progress three hours, and proceeds to write several columns about the lurid flames shooting across the dark and cloud-mantiled sky, entirely omitting any mention of the loss or amount of insurance, the editor will smile grimly as the ponderous manuscript is handed in and draw on the young man's father for \$30 or so. Then he will hand the paper over to a real reporter, who will write his matter on the other side of it, having first carefully erased the previous effort of budding genius. This simple plan, if followed, will not only provide a fund for the purchase of white paper, but also tend to repress a class the pernicious effects of whose effusions can hardly be overestimate

RAILROADS.

The Disruption of the Southwestern Railway-Rate Association.

East-Bound Freight Finding New Ways to Reach the Seaboard,

Fixing Theatrical Rates-The Next Meeting of the "High Joints."

rogram for the Meeting to Be Held at the Grand Pacific.

SOUTHWESTERN ASSOCIATION. The announcement was made in Satur-day's TRIBUNE that the Rock Island had given notice on the 23d of last month that in ninety days it will withdraw from the South-western Railroad Association. What was then published regarding the precarious con-dition of the Association was not only true in every particular, but half the troubles from which it is suffering have not yet been reported. The trouble with the Rock Island is a small matter compared with other difficul-ties the pool is now battling with. All the Rock Island wants is a larger percentage than heretofore, owing to its new line to Kansas City, and this matter could probably be easily adjusted. The great trouble is ninety days it will withdraw from the Southbe easily adjusted. The great trouble is with the Missouri Pacific, which, it is stated, has violated and is still violating the agreement in a gross manner. The Missouri Pacific owes

a gross manner. The Missouri Pacific owes the Chicago & Alton \$34,000 on account of surplus business. This amount it has refused to pay, on the ground that the pool may go to pieces. At the last meeting of the Association the Alton refused to join in the proceedings unless the Missouri Pacific agreed first to settle up. The Missouri Pacific agreed in an until the Missouri Pacific "steps up to the Captain's desk" and settles like a man. This action on the part of the Missouri Pacific is the more reprehensible as some time ago, when the St. Louis roads were in arrears, it accepted from the Rock Island its full share of \$59,000 which that road turned over to the St. Louis lines. The piea of the Missouri Pacific that the pool may go to pieces, and that, therefore, it will not settle until the further continuance of the pool is assured, is as preposterous as anything could well be, as under the agreement full settlements of all accounts will have to be made up to the time the pool ceases to exist, which, under the notice of the Rock Island, will be on the 23d of April, and up to that time the pooling arrangement will continue in full force.

But, besides this, the Missouri Pacific has been guilty of misdemeanors. It has made large contracts with shippers in anticipation of a disruption of the pool, contrary to stipulations. All these troubles, together with those arising from the disposition of the pool contrary to stipulations. All these troubles, together with those arising from the disposition of the pool arrangement made which will include a larger number of roads, but the old Association is doomed beyond a doubt.

EAST-BOUND FREIGHT BUSINESS.

EAST-BOUND FREIGHT BUSINESS. The stubbornness of the Eastern trunk-lines in insisting on the present high freight-rates to the East, when the business of the rates to the East, when the business of the country does not warrant it, is forcing the Western shippers to seek relief from water and rail routes not thought of, and that did but little business heretofore. It has already been stated that the business to New Orleans down the Mississippi River has experienced an unprecedented boom, and grain shipments to that point are simply immense. The Grand Trunk to Portland and Boston, and the Southern lines to South Atlantic seaports, are also doing a larger business in grain and other articles for export than before. Another exit has now been found

grain and other articles for export than ever before. Another exit has now been found for grain bound for seaport points and foreign shipment. It is via steamboat from St. Louis to Huntington, W. Va., on the Ohio River, thence over the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad to Richmond. The distance from St. Louis to Huntington by river is 900 miles, and from Huntington to Richmond the mileage is 429 miles, showing the distance to be but a little greater than to New York by rail or to New Orleans by river. The rate by this route is said to foot up much less than is charged from Chicago to New York.

In spite of the outrageous polley pursued by the Eastern trunk lines, which is driving business from this channel and forcing it to seek others, Chicago will not have to suffer much longer. In less than two months navigation on the lakes will be open, when Chicago will be entirely independent of the Eastern rail routes. The hopes of the trunk lines that, owing to the heavy demand for our lumber, fewer vessels will engage in the grain trade, and that lake-rates will consequently be so high as to affect but little the rail-rates, will no doubt be dashed to pleces, as, from present indications, the demand for ore and lumber will not by any means be as heavy as expected. Owing to the high prices of these articles, railroad and other construction will not be as heavily engaged in as last year, and consequently the demand will be light. The lumber business from this point has already fallen off and is very light at present. Besides a large number of coal vessels will be enabled to engage in the grain business this year, as owing to the mild winter the coal-yards at this point are all well stocked yet, and will need but little additional supply for next year's consumption.

sumption. SPECIAL RATES. The Chicago & Alton and Illinois Central Railroads have just entered into an agree-ment respecting theatrical and other rates from Chicago to St. Louis, and vice versa. The following rates will be charged: 5 to 9, inclusive, \$7.75 each; 10 to 18, inclusive, \$7.25 each; 19, \$132.75 for the whole party; 20 to 29, inclusive, \$6.75 each; 28, \$184 for the whole party; 29, \$185.25 for the whole party; 30 to 36, inclusive, \$6.25 each; 37, \$226.25 for the whole party; 39, \$228.75 for the whole party; 39, \$228.75 for the whole party; 48, \$250.50 for the whole party; 48, \$261 for the whole party; 49, \$261.75 for the whole party; 49, \$261.75 for the whole party; 49, \$261.75 for the whole party; 50 and upwards, \$5.35 each. No reduction will be made for any less number than five persons. Double the above rates for round trips. Free pass to be given to advance agent of troupe. No more than one pass to be given on account of each troupe. Two or more troupes can join together and get a rate on solid ticket for total number of two or more troupes. No theatrical club tickets must be sold to scalpers. For special train for theatrical troupes only the rate shall be \$400. Such special train not to exceed two passenger cars and one baggage car; for three passenger cars the rate will be \$450, and for every additional car \$150 is to be charged. A sleeping-car to be considered a coach, in the event of its use, but the berth to be charged additional lump sum of \$60 per car to be charged for day use.

For a special train to the general public the rate shall be \$200 per car, Chicago to St. Louis or East St. Louis and return, or vice versa, and not less than five cars shall be chartered. One baggage-car for such special train shall be furnished free. Nuns, Sisters of Charity, students, charity, Mayor's orders and certificates and orders on account of charity from Masonic or other charitable bodies shall be charged half fare.

The party convicted of a breach of the above agreement, either intentional or unintentional, shall pay to the other party the entire gross receipts derived from the passengers carried under such breach of agreement, such receipts not to be subject to division in the pool. The following rates will be charged: 5 to 9, inclusive, \$7.75 each; 10 to 18, inclusive, \$7.25

THE CHICAGO & TOMAH NARROW GAUGE.

This road is likely to develop into quite a system of roads. It is already completed from Woodman, on the Chicago, Milwankee & St. Paul, to Mifflin, with a branch from Dankliff Junction to Lancaster. Only'six miles remain to be built between Mifflin and McCormick, the terminus of the Galena & Wisconsin Narrow Gause, where running connections will be made to Galena. This GAUGE.

gap will be complete early next summer. The Chicago & Tomah also contemplate the construction of their road to Madison next summer; it will surely be built from Montford to Dodgeville, eighteen miles, with branches north to Highland and south to Linden. Both of these towns offer to loan the Company money enough to buy the iron, without interest, for fifty years. From Dodgeville to Madison the road will run along the divide at a very easy grade, not a bridge being necessary the whole distance. The City of Madison is asked for \$25,000, which will doubtless be raised by subscription. This is a very important road for Madison, as it will give the Capital railroad communication with the southwestern portion of the State.

THE GRAND PACIFC MEETING. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuns.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Commissioner Fink has issued a call for a meeting of the Trunk has issued a call for a meeting of the Trunk Line Joint Executive Committee, to be held in the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, on the 26th inst. The subjects to be considered are:

First—The revision of classification.

Second—The revision of tariff to New England interior points.

gland interior points.

Third—The revision of the rates on live hogs. The committee appointed at the last meeting in this city reported by a vote of five to three in favor of making the rate the same Fourth-The lumber tariff during the sum-

mer months, beginning April 1.

Fifth—The rates on whisky, referred at the last meeting to the Classification Committee.

Stath—The adoption of percentages on east-bound traffic from Ashland, Beardstown at

east-bound traffic from Ashland, Beardstown, etc.

Seventh—The adoption of a plan for making rates on foreign freight the same via all Eastern ports between the same points of shipment and destination.

Eighth—The investigation of charges of cutting rates. Charges to be preferred against any member of the Committee should, if practicable, be forwarded to the Chairman, so that the same can be communicated to the accused party prior to the meeting.

ing.

Ninth—The revision of the organization; and, by the laws of the Joint Executive Committee, any other subject relating to the business of the Committee may be introduced, and will be considered.

The New York delegates will leave for Chicago by special train on Tuesday next.

ANOTHER WISCONSIN BOAD. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
MADISON, Wis., Feb. 17.—Articles of asse ciation of the St. Croix Falls & Sault Ste. Marie Railroad Company were filed in the Marie Railroad Company were filed in the office of the Secretary of State to-day; capital stock claimed to be \$4,000,000. The incorporators are ex-Gov. Washburn, Franklin Steele, Senator Van Stunwick, Charles F. Hatch. John Martin, William Washburn, and J. S. Baker. The road will start from St. Croix Falls, and extend to Superior City, on Lake Superior, and thence run through the Counties of Polk, Burnett, and Douglas, with a branch to Montreal River.

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 17.—Regular freight trains through to Chattanooga on the Cin-cinnati Southern Road will start on Sunday

ITEMS. The Erie & North Shore Fast-Freight Line will hereafter run direct to Boston and New England points over the Erie, via Bingham-ton, Mechanicsville & Hoosac Tunnel Road and Fitchburg Railroad.

The new branch of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, from Galiste to Santa Fé, six-teen miles, was opened for business last Monday, and trains are now running through from Kansas City and Atchison to Santa Fé without change of cars.

The Directors of the Chicago & Alton Railroad will meet to-day to take into consideration the forthcoming annual report to the stockholders and transact such other business as may come before them. They held a preliminary business meeting last evening to prepare for the work to be done to-day.

It is reported that parties in the interest of President Colby, of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, have offered the County of Chippewa 50 cents on the dollar for the stock it owns in the Chippewa Falls & Western Railroad. The line, twelve miles long, is intended to constitute a portion of the St. Paul Eastern Grand Trunk Line.

The meeting of the "High Joints" which will be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel in this city on the 26th of this month will be accompanied by the usual number of other gatherings. The regular monthly meetings of the fast-freight lines will be held at the same place on the 24th and 25th. The roads leading west from Buffalo will also assemble at that time to regulate coal rates from Buffalo. A number of other minor meetings will be held at the Grand Pacific.

will be held at the Grand Pacific.

The Detroit Post and Tribune says the bylaw granting a bonus of \$10,000 to the Windsor & Essex Centre Railroad was voted upon
by the people of North Colchester Saturday.
The result was the defeat of the by-law by
twelve votes. In the opinion of many Windsorites this practically disposes of the proproposed railroad project, although it is
thought that Detroit, by donating the sum
expected of it, can yet save the scheme from
falling through. The result in Colchester
was a disappointment and a surprise to the
promoters of the enterprise.

It is understood that Gould has decided

promoters of the enterprise.

It is understood that Gould has decided upon another consolidation. That part of the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad from Atchison to Beloit, Kas., is to be consolidated with the Missouri Pacific. The portion west of Beloit is to be connected with and joined to the Kansas Pacific. This arrangement will extend the Missouri Pacific 184 miles. This seems to indicate that the reports about the impending consolidation of the Missouri Pacific with the St. Joseph & Western were premature. It seems more likely that the St. Joe & Western will be joined to the St. Louis, Wabash & Pacific.

The General Managers and General Pas-

joined to the St. Louis, Wabash & Pacific.

The General Managers and General Passenger Agents of the roads west from this city will hold another meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel to-day, to take final action in regard to the restoration of rates to Missouri River points and points in Kansas and Colorado. It seems now probable that the difficulties will be amicably arranged. It is understood that the Rock Islamd has decided to submit to a bilan for the redemption of the tickets in the hands of scalpers and outsiders, and the other roads seem to be inclined to allow the commission system to continue for the time being. It is generally predicted, however, that as long as the latter system is allowed to exist there can be no permanent peace, as it provides dishonest parties with the means of clandestinely cutting the rates. ting the rates.

MUELLER MISSED IT.

He Expected to Get the Entire Fortune of an Old Friend, but the Court De-

cided Against Him.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

CINCINNATI. O., Feb. 17.—An interesting and novel suit, involving the title to an estate of \$100,000, was disposed of by Judge Baxter in the United States Court to-day. In 1874 in the United States Court to-day. In 1874 John M. Müller, contractor for the United States Custom-House in Chicago, borrowed \$60,000 from James P. Morris, an old personal friend, residing in Ironton, O. Soon after this loan Morris, who was a wealthy bachelor, came down to Cincinnati to celebrate with Müller the birthday of the latter. The two drank freely, and while in wine they entered into a formal agreement, which The two drank freely, and while in wine they entered into a formal agreement, which was reduced to writing, by which Morris, upon his death, was to leave to Maller all his property of every kind, and Müller was to guarantee to Morris an annuity of \$30,000 a year, payable quarterly. About a year later Morris visited his former home in Wales, and while there died. Hearing of his death, Müller, who had paid none of the promised annuity, immediately produced the agreement, and claimed the entire estate. The heirs, who live in Wales, brought suit to have the agreement set aside on the ground that the two men were drunk when it was made, and that Müller never fulfilled his part of it. Judge Baxter to-day ordered the agreement annulled, and the property distributed among Morris' legal heirs.

NEW OCEAN FREIGHT LINE.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

New York, Feb. 17.—A new line of freight steamships has been founded to ply between this port and warehouses built by the Newcastle-on-Tyne merchants at Newcastletown. The ploneer steamer, the Barnard Castle, sailed from Glasgow for this port on the 13th inst., and will leave here on her first return voyage on March 15. She was formerly en-

THE TRIBUNE WEATHER-MAP.

Made by the Signal-Service, U. S. A., at 11 P. M., Washington Mean Time, Feb. 17, 1880.



LOCAL OBSERVATIONS Time. | Bar. | Ther. | Hu | Wind. | Vel | R'n. | Weather. | | Time. | Bar. | Ther. | Hu | Wind. | Vel | R'n. | Weather. | INDICATIONS.

OFFICE OF THE CRIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18—1 a. m.—For the Tennessee and Ohio Valley, cloudy and threatening weather, with areas of light rain, winds shifting to colder westerly, followed by rising barometer.

For the Lower Lake region, rising preceded in the eastern portion by stationary to lower barometer, winds veering to colder westerly, threatening weather, with occasional light rain or mow,

For the Upper Lake region, generally clear weather, preceded in the southeastern possessional light rain or snow, and colder westerly winds and rising barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, higher barometer, cold wester and generally clear weather.

The Ohio will fall at Cincinnati and above, and remain nearly stationary at Louisville. The Cumberland will fall rapidy at Nashville, and the Tennessee slightly at Chattanoog The Mississippi will rise from Cairo to Memphis.

The Mississippi will rise from Cairo to Memphis.

gaged in the Montreal trade, and is of iron, 256 feet long, 33 feet beam, 23 feet 5 inches deep, and 1,673 tons burdn. Other steamers will sail fortnightly thereafter, and, should the anticipations of the founders of the line be realized, four new steamers will be built and a weekly traffic established. The competing line, the Red Cross, recently established, now unloads at the Tyne docks, some distance from the city, and it is claimed that by going direct to the Newcastletown warehouses the extra handling and transhipment now necessary will be avoided. Newcastle now takes from this side 1,000 tons of provisions alone weekly for distribution through Northern England and Scotland.

D. Gillespie, Episcopal Bishop of this Diocese, as presiding officer. Addresses were given by Prof. Kedzie, of Lansing, President of the State Board of Health, Bishop Gillespie, Dr. D. C. Jacokes, of Pontiac, of the State Board of Health, the Rev. J. Morgan Smith, and Drs. Griswold, Brigham, and others, of this city.

THE PAPER DUTY.

New Obleshes, Episcopal Bishop of this Diocese, as presiding officer. Addresses were given by Prof. Kedzie, of Lansing, President of the State Board of Health, the Rev. J. Morgan Smith, and Drs. Griswold, Brigham, and others, of this city.

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POLITICAL NEWS.

PENNSYLVANIA. PITISBUEG, Pa., Feb. 17—The municipal election here to-day was hotly contested. There has been a great deal of dissatisfac-There has been a great deal of dissatisfaction with the way the city affairs have been managed by the Republicans, resulting in high taxes, etc. This was taken advantage of by the Democrats and malcontent Republicans, the result being large Democratic gains in all the wards. The Councils are still Republican, but by a very small majority. The Democrats elected about two-thirds of the Aldermen. The Democrats also made gains in Allegheny City, but only succeeded in electing two or three of their candidates there. The Republicans feel very gloomy over the result of the day's work.

ILLINOIS.

aproisi Dispatch to The Chicago Trouns. ELGIN, Ill., Feb. 17.—The Republicans have organized a club here of nearly ninety memorganized a club here of nearly ninety members, and at the meeting last evening a caucus was called for Saturday for the nomination of candidates for Mayor and City Treasurer. It is proposed to draw the party lines closely, and make a fight at the city election to occur on Monday, March 1.

Ald. F. S. Bosworth was indorsed for Mayor and M. C. Town for City Treasurer. Much enthusiasm is manifested among Republicans, who are largely in favor of Blaine for first choice.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 17.—The Republican State Committee met to-day. The State Convention was called to meet here April 21 to choose delegates to the National Conven-tion and transact other business.

PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 17.—The election returns are meagre. Indications point to the election of some independent Republicans.

SYRACUSE, SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 17.—Hendricks, Republican, has been elected Mayor by 1,900 majority.

A WOMAN'S REMAINS FOUND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribusa.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 17.—Dr. William Miller, of this city, while hunting to-day in woods south of the Agricultural College, discovered the remains of a woman evidently having been dead a number of months. A Coroner's jury established the fact that it was the remains of an insane old German woman called "Eve," who has frequented these parts for a number of years.

SANITARY EDUCATION. GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 17.—A State Sanitary Convention, or school for educating the people in sanitary matters, began in this city to-night under the auspices of the State

Requires Immediate
Attention.

THE PAPER DUTY.

New ORLEANS, La., Feb. 17.—Owing to the remarkable increase in the price of printing-paper, the proprietors of the newspapers in New Orleans assembled at the office of the Picayune last evening, and the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Representatives of Louisiana in Congress be, and they are hereby, earnestly requested to use their influence to have the duty on printing-paper, chemicals, and materials used in the manufacture thereof removed or materially reduced.

DRUNKENNESS. Dr.D 'Unger, di

Arend's Kumyss has been used with highly beneficial results during the last four years in the various forms of dyspepsia, gastritia, nausea, general debility, consumption, etc. Ku-myss is not a medicine; it is a pleasant, winemyss is not a medicine; it is a pleasant, who like beverage (a food); made from milk, pecuiarly grateful to a delicate stomach. Nothin else makes fiesh, and blood, and strength so fas it can be safely relied on for the recuperation of those cases of low vitality in which medicatio or ordinary nutrition fall. Send for circula Beware of imitations. Arend's Kunyas is woold to the trade. Consumers supplied directiby A. Arend, Chemist, 179 Madison street, Cheago.

Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil and Liurest popularity of this safe and of preparation is alone attributable to its worth. In the cure of coughs, colds,

Solomon himself would be pura alled upon to decide which is the most ite—the Violet, West End Bouquet, or S its of J. & B. Atkinson.



Inflammation of the Lungs, 60
Lame Back, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Backach
Piles, Bunions, or Soreness of the Free from wha
ever cause, Burns or Societa, and all inflammation
Diseases. Sapanule will save life. Do not neglec
the same of the free from the free
life particulars, certificates. &c., in our liuminate
Circulars, sent free upon application by letter.
No risk in trying it, as we guarantee satisfaction of
money refunded. So cents and B.00 per bottle.
Trial Bottles, Sc. Sold by all Druggists.

Proprietors, 37 Broadway, New York,
MORHISON, PLUMMER & CO.,
Wholesale Agents, Chicago, Ill.

A Cough, Cold | Established Twenty-five Years. | BROWN'S TROCHES

The popularity of TROCHER best caused a crai counterfeit, poor, a coordhiese imitations Obtain only

Any of these allments, if allowed to continue, cause tritiation of the Lungs, a permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption.

It is certainly well-established that BROWN's BROWN'S COURS, COIGS and Throat Diseases generally. Prepared and Sold by

25c.-WORLD-FAMED REMEDIES.-25c.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children Teething, &c.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMPITS, for Eradicating Worms in Children (unfaille
BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA, for Relieving Pain, both Internal and Exter
BROWN'S CAMPHORATED DENTIFRICE, for Whitening and Preserving the Te

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

CRIMINAL NEWS

Details of the Horrible Affair Rnacted at Bainbridge, Pa.

A Man Murders His Wife and Two Children and Then Suicides.

A Young Boy Left Alive, but Found **Emaciated and Badly** Frozen.

Suspicious Poisoning with Fatal Termination, Near Buffalo,

How a Courageous Woman Made Her Escape from Several Tramps.

WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER. MHOLESALE SLAUGHTER.

LANCASTER, Pa., Feb. 16.—The citizens of Bainbridge, this county, were vesterday startled by the discovery of a horrible crime that had been perpetrated in their midst,—a man named Levi Lane, aged 24 years, having murdered his wife and one child, and consigned another child, an infant 3 months old, to death by starvation, and then committed suicide by taking poison. Levi Lane and his family, for two or three months past, occupied an almost untenantable shanty in the Village of Bainbridge. As none of the family were seen by the neighbors since Monday last, and the house was locked, some uneasiness was felt, and on Saturday it was resolved by some of the citizens to break open the house and make an investigation. Ex-Sheriff Stiltz and several others went to the house, knocked at the door, both front and back, and, receiving no answer, broke open the back door. On entering the room a most horrible sight met the eyes of the visitors. Lying on a miserable bed were the dead bodies of the husband and wife and an infant child on the floor. Not far off lay a little girl, about 5 years old, cold LANCASTER, Pa., Feb. 16.-The citizens bed were the dead bodies of the husband and wife and an infant child on the floor. Not far off lay a little girl, about 5 years old, cold in death, and in a corner the only living member of the family, a little boy about 3 years old, with haggard face, and his feet and legs frozen almost to the knees. As the citizens entered, this poor child said, in fearful, chattering tones, "Don't make a noise; pap is asleep, and if you wake him up he will whip me." This child, who was too young to realize the terrible calamity that had befallen it, received immediate attention, when it was discovered that both of its legs were frozen almost to the knees, having turned entirely black. How they each met their death will probably never be proved, but appearances clearly indicate that the brute husband first murdered his family and then committed sulcide. The bodies of the mother and eldest child were alightly decomposed, indicating, by the opinion of the examining physician, that they were murdered on Monday night. The body of the wife had nothing on it but a chemise. Her neck was broken and the back part of her skull crushed in. The eldest girl's neck was also broken. The death of the 3-months-old babe was caused by starvation. That it died a lingering death was shewn by the handful of its mother's hair that it had pulled out in its agony. As the brute husband was seen alive on Thursday he must have taken the poison, which caused his death, on that day or the next. That the boy, who was found with his feet and legs frozen, was spar-i the fate of his mother and sisters, is only to be accounted for by the fact that he was his father's favorit. Yeaterday he was able to partake of nourishing food, and the physician has some slight hopes of his recovery, though they are very slight. His legs will probably have to be amputated to save the child. What induced Lane to commit the horrible crime is not known, though it is supposed that jealousy and whisky were the prime causes. Report says that Mrs. Lane, who was 32 years of age, is a

Deputy Coroner C. S. Eby impaneled a jury to-day, and they returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts. The testimony of witnesses examined is to the effect that Lane and his family came to Bainbridge last spring. Lane was a powerful man, six feet and six inches in hight. He had no trade, but did odd jobs, and spent most of his money for liquor.

A POISONING CASE.

A POISONING CASE.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 17.—In November ast an alleged poisoning case occurred in last Hamburg, about fifteen miles from this ity, which created some excitement at the line, but as no one died the matter quieted own, and it was supposed that it was ended over, but to-day the affair is again rought betore the public by the death of ne of the victims, a bright little girl. The ocisoning took place on the 26th of November in the family of Harlow Nichols, a well-o-do farmer. There are conflicting stories poisoning took place on the 26th of November in the family of Harlow Nichols, a well-to-do farmer. There are conflicting stories in regard to the case, but one of the most general is, that after dinner on the day mentioned. Mrs. Nichols and her son and daughter were taken ill, and physicians who were called pronounced the symptoms those resulting from poison. They had each partaken of soup, and it is said that a drug had been placed in it. The perpetrators of the alleged crime are yet unknown, but it has been charged against Bertie Kaiser, for four years a servant in the family, and the husband and faiher, who is said to have been criminally intimate with the hired girl. Another story is that Mrs. Nichols, becoming jealous of the servant, but not having the courage to discharge her, for fear she would tell a family secret, put poison or something else in the soup in order to make them sick, and then accuse the girl of attempting to destroy the family. Mrs. Nichols and the boy recovered soon, but the little girl lingered until to-day, and then died. We are informed that she had been unable to eat any food in a natural manner since taken sick, but her condition has varied during that time. Coroner Foster was notified of the child's demise, and he and Dr. Little proceeded to Hamburg for the purpose of making an investigation. It is said that a detective has been working on the case since December, and promises to develop an interesting state of affairs.

A COURAGEOUS WOMAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 17.—Tramps are already beginning to work their way up from the South, and are bold in their outrages in the very suburbs. Yesterday merning was afforded a remarkable instance of feminine courage. A beautiful woman, a Mrs. Beverly, residing near Afton, five miles south of this city, was found alone at her residence by two rough-looking wanderers. One of the men exclaimed that she was "their game," when both caught hold of her, and a desperate struggle ensued. She tore herself loose, leaving part of her clothing in their hands, when they fired four shots at her as she ran into one of the back rooms, the door of which she locked and barricaded by drawing against it a bed and bureau. A COURAGEOUS WOMAN. do door of which she locked and barricaded drawing against it a bed and bureau. ortunately she was not wounded, although so of the bullets had given her remarkably ose calls, and just as the two tramps began aunding on the door with a couple of axes hich they had picked up in the yard, she pend the back window, dropped into the ard, and ran for her life. She could hear stinctly the oaths and the threats of the two en as they were splintering the door, but a delay saved her. When the door was rist in they found the cage empty, as Mrs. everly had a start of 200 yards, and was aking for a neighbor's house which she build gain before they could possibly reach er. They vented their disappointment by other salvo from their pistols, the bullets pain whizzing uncomfortably close to the taxe woman's head. The tramps then ain whizzing uncomfortably close to the are woman's head. The tramps then recked everything breakable in the house, inshing the bureau, the kitchen stove, seval trunks, and a lot of chairs. The country being searched by the police and a posse farmers, a good description of the tramps large had.

this city last Friday night, and was brought officers, after a prolonged search, in a desert-ed carpenter-shop in Columbia City. She is in a frightful condition, and unable to give a wholly intelligent account of herself, but claims to have been forcibly abdusted by two claims to have been foreibly abdueted by two prostitutes of this city, assisted by one man, and taken by them to Columbia City, and then handed over to two men who drugged her, since which time she remembers nothing. It is evident that the girl has been subjected to most brutal treatment, and is wrecked physically and mentally. Warrants are out for the supposed guilty parties.

PLEADED NOT GUILTY. ADRIAN, Mich., Feb. 17.—For a year pas this county has had no session of the Circuit Court, owing to the illness of Judge Pratt. At the request of Gov. Croswell and the so-licitation of the local Bar, Judge T. M. Cooley, of the State Supreme Bench, consented to hold the February term, which opened to-day with a heavy calendar. In the cases of Armstrong, Lawrence, and Sizer, indicted for manslaughter in connection with the grand-stand calamity, which caused the death of seventeen persons, last October, the latter pleaded not guilty, and the two former were allowed until next week to plead.

RAID ON MOONSHINERS. MEMPHIS, Feb. 17.-On Sunday night Rev nue-Officer Cooper captured a still belonging to Malcolm & Haskins, in Henry County, Tennessee, near the Kentucky line. ficer and four men were pursued by thirty moonshiners, and took refuge in a house near where the capture was made. The moonshiners guarded the house all night, but, fearing detection, disappeared at day-light, and the officer succeeded in bringing the still into Paris, Tenn. Two thousand gallons of beer were destroyed, The raid was planned by Gen. R. F. Patterson, Col-lector of this district.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE. CINCINNATI, Feb. 17.—A Commercial special from Fort Wayne, Ind., says: Mary Morris, aged 14, who disappeared last Friday, was found to-day in a deserted house in nbia City. She was in a horrible condition, having been subjected to the vilest abuse. The girl was unable to give a con-nected story, but says she was taken away by a prostitute and given to two men, who drugged her, after which she knew nothing

GUILTY OF BIGAMY. GALENA, Ill., Feb. 17.—The trial of George Voodard, the bigamist, which took place be fore Judge William Brown to-day, resulted in his conviction, the jury returning a verdict of "Guilty" this morning, and fixing his sentence at three years in the State Frison. Two of the three wives he is known to have were witnesses against him on the

FATAL QUARREL. CINCINNATI, Feb. 17 .- The Gazette's Pon roy, O., special says: Thomas Bowen and Thomas Hutchings, two miners, had a quar-rel and fight last night, and, after they had separated, William Hitchings, brother of Thomas, drew a revolver and deliberately discharged the contents in Thomas Bowen's side, inflicting a fatal wound. Hitchings

FOUND GUILTY. Sr. Louis, Mo., Feb. 17.—William Hartley, tried for the murder of Mastin Wylle, near Mexico, Mo., in January, 1879, was found guilty of murder in the second degree by the jury last night, and assessed sixty years in the Penitentiary.

DEATH-WARRANT SIGNED. Louisville, Ky., Feb. 17.—The Governor has signed the death-warrant of Robert Anderson, who murdered his wife in this city April 18, 1878. The execution will take place April 2.

INDIANS. SOWERWICK & CO.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.-The following was received at the Interior Department

ing was received at the Interior Department this afternoon:

Los Pinos, Agency, Feb. 15.—Hon. C. Schurz, Scertary of the Interior: Chiefs Jack, Sowerwick, and Wash returned here yesterday with Douglass, Thomas, and Tim Johnson. Will start with these and three additional Encompangres tomorrow on sleighs, hoping to reach Fort Garland next Tuesday, and will proceed to Washington without delay. Matters here are perfectly quiet and peacety. All the Judians are expecting a permanent settlement of the trouble, and peace. The road to Ouray and other settlements via Los Pinos is now perfectly safe and open, except where blockaded by snow, mail and teams traveling it daily. Will advise you further when reaching telegraphic communications. Chas. Adams, Special Agent.

Los Pinos Agency, Col., via Lake City, Feb. 17.—Promptly at the expiration of ten days, as promised, Jack rode up to the Agency with three of the twelve prisoners demanded by the Government, viz.: Chief Douglass, Tim Johnson, and Thomas. Jack is very reticent, and declines to state how or in what manner the capture was effected. Sowerwick returned several hours later, but brought no prisoners. Jack assured Gen. Adams that, owing to the depth of the snew on the mountains and scattered locations of the camps, it would take at least three weeks to capture the remaining nine prisoners. Chief Johnson, one of the prisoners demanded by the Commission, sent his regrets at being unable to accompany the party to Washington, giving as the reason that he was a Medicine Man and had a very sick patient, whom he could not leave.

Jack insists that the women are mistaken in the name of certain Indians who they testified were present at the time of the outbreak.

Douglass is ill at ease, extremely nervous, and says but little.

Military preparations for the protection of the prisoners are complete. The Indians are confident of a peaceaceable settlement of theexisting difficulties. All quiet here, Gen. Adams leaves to-morrow with the prisoners for Washington via Fortress Monr

DEMAND CITIZENSHIP. Chetopa, Kas., Feb. 17.—Four prominent men of the Miami Indian Nation—Thomas Miller, First Chief, David Genoe, Second Chief, Charles Welsh, and Samuel Gehoe-passed through here en route to Washington, where they go to demand of the authorities that their tribe be made citizens of the United States, that they have their lands set apart to them severally, and that they be allowed to draw all the money due them from the Government.

TEXAS FARMERS' ASSOCIATION. GALVESTON, Tex., Feb. 17.—The colored men of the State, in convention, adopted resolutions approving of emigration from States east of the Mississippi River, denying the necessity of emigrating from Texas,

showing the advantages offered by the State to those seeking new homes, and inviting

their colored brethren to turn toward Texas instead of more northerly States. GALVESTON, Feb. 17 .- A News special from GALVESTON, Feb. 17.—A News special from Dallas says the colored convention to-day, several additional counties being represented, received and considered the report of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, which forms the convention into the Texas Farmers' Association. The object is the forming of a colony in Pan-Handle. Capital stock, \$100,000; shares at \$25 each. A committee was appointed to visit Pan Handle and select land for a colony.

NEW MEXICAN TOURISTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 17.—A large ex-KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 17.—A large excursion party from Santa Fé, N. M., are now in this city, having arrived this afternoon as guests af the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Road. The party comprises every Territorial officer of New Mexico except Gov. Lew Wallace, all the members of the Territorial Council and the House of Representatives. Many of them have neverbefore been beyond the limits of the Territory, and they are greatly amazed at what they see. The majority of the party cannot speak English, but in point of wealth and intelligence they are the lower of New Mexico. Ex-Gov. George T. Anthony, of Kansas, is with the party, and will accompany them to Atchison and Leavenworth in the morning.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuse.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Feb. 17.—The ex-

city to-morrow morning. They will Warden Hopkins, at the State Pen with warden Hobkins, as the state of the city tiary, and afterwards be shown over the city in carriages by our business men, and then taken to Fort Leaven worth, where they will be received by Gen. Pope, leaving at 3:30 for Atchison and taking the evening train for

SUICIDES.

AT BUFFALO, N. Y. BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 17.—Michael Arnold,

a German, aged 53, committed suicide to-night, by shooting, in North Cemetery, and he was found by a policeman, who heard the report of the pistol, lying on top of the grave of his daughter. The bullet passed in under his chin and lodged in the base of the brain. He was breathing when discovered, put can-not live. About three months ago he sepa-rated from his wife, owing to domestic troubles. He was on eccentric old man, and when he told the family with whom he resided that he was going up to the cemetery to die on his daughter's grave they paid no attention to his remarks.

AT FRIENDSHIP, N. Y.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Bradford, Pa., Feb. 17.—At Friendship,
N. Y., to-day, Silas Furney, aged 40 years,
and a laboring man, walked into the kitchen
where his wife was at work, and, throwing off his hat, said that he could get no work, and that he was tired of life. He then pulled a revolver, said good-by to his wife, and, holding the muzzle to his head, fired, the bullet entering his brain and causing death.

AT ELMIRA, N. Y. ELMIRA, N. Y., Feb. 17 .- C. M. Beecher Jr., the son of C. M. Beecher, night editor of the Elmira Advertiser, committed suicide last evening here, by hanging himself in his father's barn. He was about 25 years of age, and a printer employed in the Gazette office here. It is supposed that disappointment in love was the cause of the act.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
GALENA, Ill., Feb. 17.—Frank Hann, young man residing at Elk Grove, Wis., who was married on Saturday evening, committed suicide last night by hanging himself, while suffering from mental aberration.

AT ELK GROVE, WIS.

BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, Feb. 17.-Louis Marlburg aged 38 years, of the firm of Marlburg Bros tobacco manufacturers, killed himself to-day

SPORTING.

PEDESTRIANISM. The long-talked of pedestrian contest be tween Dan O'Leary and E. P. Weston, which has been on the tapis for some months, is at last definitly determined upon. Weston has been issuing challenges to O'Leary, through the sporting papers, asking the latter to meet him, but always insisting, when responded to, that the match should take place somewhere in the old country,—London, Dublin, Manchester, and other clities. O'Leary, on the other hand, has always said that this country was good enough for him, but hitherto without inducing Weston to modify his propositions. Yesterday O'Leary received definit advices from Weston, expressingable willingness to walk in America, but insisting that the match must take place in San Francisco, and during the second week in March. To this O'Leary has given his assent. Being the challenging party, he cannot do otherwise than accept these terms, though much against his wishes. O'Leary takes this step reluctantly, but will enter upon the work of preparation with his usual energy and determination to win.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 17.—The score of the pedestrians at the Beilevue House at 12 o'clock to-night, the end of the second day, was as follows: has been issuing challenges to O'Leary



PACIFIC MAIL.

No Agreement Between the Steamship and Overland Railroad Companies Immense Increase of Business. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—The reports current

around Wall street that a new working ar-rangement between the Pacific railroads and the Pacific Mail Company had been referred to the Executive Committees of the two Com-panies for adoption were flatly denied by President Riley and Counsel Lauterbauch of the Steamship Company. Mr. Riley said that no negotiations of that kind were in progress, and the Executive Committee had no such agreement before them, nor had any such been referred to them before the Union Pacific Company made the proposition to renew the old contract, and that having been declined, offered to give the Steamship Company a stated sum per month, which was also refused. Now, Mr. Reilly said, none would be accepted based on anything like the terms of the old Mr. Reilly said, none would be accepted based on anything like the terms of the old contract, or on any other terms than such as would be recognized by the Steamship Company as equal, at least, to its present prosperity. The steamer which sailed on Monday was crowded to overflowing with freight and passengers. Not only was the passage-list of the next steamer complete, but three persons were to be packed in every stateroom, and the Company was selling sofas and cots to be placed in saloons. For the steamer railing March 12 the condition of affairs was nearly similar. Advices from San Francisco show the same state of things there. Mr. Riley said that the Company were decidedly making money at the reduction. Arrangements, he asserted, have been completed with all the Atlantic steamship companies to pro rate on their overland business, and the Company had received a cable dispatch stating that a large number of emigrants have already sailed who are to be transferred to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company on their arrival here for transshipment to California. It is reported from San Francisco that a reduction of 10 per cent is to be made on the railroad fare from that city to this, beginning on May 1. The railway officers here acknowledge that a reduction is being talked about, but aver that no definit action has yet been taken.

The Committee of Arrangements for the Parnell demonstration have provided 3,000 reserved seats for next Monday evening. The receipts promise a goodly sum for the relief fund, as tickets are being sold rapidly. Yesterday Mr. J. V. Clarke, treasurer of the Relief Association, received \$381 from Mr. Egan, of Amboy, Ill., to be placed where it will do the most good.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 17.—Emily Ensider, of Ashtabula, O. a teacher of this city, fell dead at her boarding-house here tonight. Her sister is Principal of a Toledo, O., school.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 17.—J. C. Woods, formerly manager of Adams Express, died to-day at Vallejo.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 17.—Roberts, Anderson & Chew, merchants, of Holly Springs, Miss., made an assignment to-day. Liabilities estimated at \$70,000. The creditors are principally in New Orleans, New York, and Boston.

PRICE OF COAL.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—The coal com panies making New York the lea

hard whiteash coal on board vessels at Port Richmond, lump and steamboat, \$3.75; broken and egg, \$3.25; stove, \$3.65; chest-nut, \$3.50; pea, \$2.25. On board vessels at Elizabethport, \$4 for lump, steamboat, and stove; and \$3.60 for broken and egg.

CASUALTIES.

BOILER EXPLOSION. GORHAM, N. H., Feb. 17.—A boiler in the John F. Thompson sawmill at Randolph burst to-day, destroying the mill and killing Elden Page, Roger Johnson, Mr. Prescott, and a French workman, and badly injuring S. F. Hewey.

THE PLOOD. MAYFIELD, Ky., Feb. 17.-After a heavy rain for four consecutive days, the creeks and small streams here were raised to a fearful extent. A family of nine women and children, living on the bank of Mayfield Creek, about two miles north of here, were surrounded by water and all drowned. The house was washed away.

A FLOOD OF MISHAPS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
BURLINGTON, Ia., Feb. 17.—Wiley Dixon, farmer living near Biggsville, Ill., while waiting at the depot in this city this morning for the east-bound train, was struck by an engine, knocking him down. The for-

ward truck passed over one of his legs, crush-

ing it so badly that it had to be amp just below the knee. Dixon had been to Western Iowa looking up land, and was en

route home.

Patrick Fitzgerald, a brakeman on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road, sustained a compound fracture of the left thigh by being caught between two freight-cars while switching at Fort Madeon this after-

F. Wehmeir was probably fatally injured to-day by the running away of a team he was driving. He was thrown from the wagon, striking on his head, and, becoming entangled in the reins, was dragged a distance of 100 feet or more. He was terribly cut about the head, and his surgeon is in doubt as to his recovery.

STRIKES.

PIANO WORKMEN. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, NEW YORK, Feb. 17,—A strike has broken out among the workmen employed in Stein way's piano factories in this city and Astoria, Long Island. The strike originated among the varnishers, who demanded an increase o from 11 to 18 per cent in the wages that are now being paid, and, the request being re-fused, Thursday afternoon last all the varnishers in the New York shop, sixty-five in number, struck work in a body. There are now nearly 600 men on strike in the two shops, and it is stated by the leaders of the movement that there is a unanimous deter-mination to remain on strike until the var-nishers get the increase they have demanded.

ADVANCE IN WAGES. BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 17 .- The Gray Manfacturing Company, of Ellicott City, to-day gave notice to their hands that on and after March 1 the wages of all employés would be raised 10 per cent. The factory, which makes cotton goods exclusively, has 140 looms.

YOUNGSTOWN COAL-MEN. Youngstown, O., Feb. 17.—Nearly all the coal operators have advanced 10 cents to the miners. The others will follow suit on March L. No further strike is apprehended.

ANOTHER MARVEL.

Photographing by Electricity-Written or Printed Documents Transmitted— The Principles of the Telephote. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna. Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 17.—This evening the

application for a patent in connection with by T. J. McTige, of this city. The claim made is the ability to transmit physical wave-force of light electrically similar to the transmission of sound by the one, it having been den convertibility of electricity back into light, and the process undergone the reproduction at the point of reception of the object submitted to the action of the solar or powerful electric rays at the point of transmission. It is claimed by Mr. McTige that when the new is claimed by Mr. McTige that when the new invention is simply perfected for practical use it will be possible for one of two persons conversing by telephone to perceive distinctly at the same time the image of the person with whom he is engaged. The practical utility of the invention will be more thoroughly apparent when it is stated the inventor believes he will be able to transmit instantaneously from point to point any written or printed document, as for instance, one extire side of a newspaper. Mr. hacTige states that by his experiments he "has been able to reproduce clearly and faithfully in a dark room at his residence the images of persons in another part of the house." The reproduction of the images is the result of chemical changes which are now utilized in the science of photography, and are perfectly familiar to all operators in that branch of science. The invention is called the telephote.

NASBY.

Mr. Nasby Goes to Indiana to Assist in Keeping That State from Being Africanized.

PLUGVILLE (wich is in the State uv Inje-any), Febrooary 4, 1880.—I hevent felt so good ez I do now sence I married a farm in Noo Jersey, over forty yeers ago. That wuz a event in my checkered career wich I never a event in my checkered career wich I never shel fergit. That event give me promise uv a long life nv eeze unalloyed by labor, but like other promises it waz broke. When that widder diskivered that I wood not either hold the plow or drive, but preferred the sweet content of the village tavern, she crooelly druv me forth into the cold world, sence wich time I hey shifted about ez best I cood, wich is had enuff. Ther is no free cood, wich is bad enuff. Ther is no free

lunches at the Corners.

I come to Plugville the minit I heerd that a dozen uv niggers, wich hed got the noshen uv leevin ther nateral homes in the sunny South, perposed to settle here. I felt it my dooty to aid the strugglin whites uv this seckshun to repel this invashun, that Injeany shood be saved from the horrors uv nigger dominashen. Cood Injiany redoose em to ther normal condishen uv servitood, we shood welcome em, but when they come ez free men it is altogether too disgustin.

There wuz four families uv em that got off at the stashen. Wat did they do? They hedn't bin in town a hour afore they wuz inquirin for work and they all got work to do among a parsel nv Quakers that live just outside the village. There wuz some cabins fitted up for em; and they went to work jist ex nateral ez tho they hed bin yoost to it all their lives. Still the Dimocrisy wuz not alarmed, for it didn't know the volcano it wuz sleepin over.

The Postmaster (wich is a troo Dimekrat) wuz the first to sound the alarm. He divulged the stoopenjus fact that them niggers wuz a mailin letters to other niggers in the South, and he promptly opened one uv em. His wust feers wuz realized. The niggers wuz a writin to ther friends, sayin that they wuz at twork reglar; that they wuz beein paid reglar for ther work, and wuznt at all afeered uv bein molestid, and urged em ahl wich cood git away to come towunst.

Ther wuz a eggscitement among the Dimocrisy wich baffels descripshen. Suppose 200 niggers shood come into this county and all yote the Republikin tijkkit! It wood change the politikle complexion uv the county, and possibly the State. The immegrashen must be stopped to wunse and Injeany saved.

I called a meetin uv the Dimocrasy at Bonebraker's grosery, which is ez like Bascom's, and the proprietor thereof hez alluz the same objectshun to creditin his patrons wich distingishes that narrer-minded citizen.

It wuz a occashun long to be remembered. Squire Papman opened by remarkin that the emergency demanded vigrus ackshen. The influx uv degra lunches at the Corners.

I come to Plugville the minit I heerd that

them wich wor here. He submitted the follerin resolooshen:

WAREAS, Four families uv niggers hev, in the
most owdashus manner, left their happy homes
in the South and settled in this county, bein
harbored by evil-disposed persons, and
WAREAS, These niggers is stirrin up discontent among their degradid race by representin
to em that they kin get work here and get regler
pay for the same, and
WAREAS, It is a dead shoor thing that these
niggers will, every cussed one uv em, vote Republikin tikkit, and we can't count em out ez
easy ez our brethren do in the South, therefore,
beit

easy ez our brethren do in the South, therefore, be it Resolved, That nigger imigrashen is a unmitigated outrage onto the white citizens uv Injeany, and that it must be stopped by the means handlest to us.

Resolved, That ex the nigger is by nacher slothful and indolent, and will never labor ceptin under compulshen, we protest aginst his comin among us to fill our alms-houses and jails, thus imposin additional taxes onto a already tax-burdened people.

Resolved, That ex the nigger will work for less wages than a free-born white man, his comin will naturally throw the poor but honest Caucashen out of employment.

Resolved, That we reassert the oldtime Dimekratic idee that the white man is scoperior to the nigger, and that our dawters shel never be permitted to intermarry with em on no akkount, even ef we hev to kill the niggers and lock up the gals to pervent it.

Resolved, That we, representin the cappytle and intelligence uv Plugville, pledge ourselves never to submit to the dominashen uv a inferior race, and therefore will take measures to remove the four nigger families jost arrived, ez well ex the two wich wus here afore.

The 'Squire hevin invited all present to

race, and therefore will take measures to remove the four nieger families jest arrived, exwell ex the two wich wus here afore.

The 'Squire hevin invited all present to take suthin, the resolooshens were yoonanimously passed. The takin suthin wuz, onfortnitly, indefinitly postponed, Bonebrake mildly but firmly refoosin to set out the bottle ontil the 'Squire showed mony, wich he wuz onable to do.

But the blood uv Plugville wuz up, and so triflin a circumstance did not destroy ther ardor. A Kentucky Dimekrat needs stimyoolatin when he goes nigger-huntin,—the Ingianian does it from a love uv it.

They formed in persceshun and marched out to the Quaker settlement, and in less time than it takes to write these lines the cabins wuz wrecked and their furnytoor, beddin, and sich yootensils ez they hed, wuz safely hived. Bonebrake took the plunder for likker, and we hed a ginyooine Dimekratic love-feast that nite. It wuz a okkashn wich infused new strength into the Dimocrisy uv the seekshun. Plugville hez set a example to the State. I am ez happy here ez I wuz in Kentucky.

PETBOLEUM V. NASBY,

(Cawcashen.)

P. S.—I forgot to menshun that one nigger wuz killed in the melee, and that one nigger woman and her two babies froze to death that nite.

P. S. 2d—Michael O'Flanagan heznt bin sober since he got away with a lookin-glass, two saws, and some babyelothin, on which Bonebrake advanced him a gallon uv noo whisky. He is lookin for another settlement uv immigrants to clean out. He sez his motto is, "Ameriky for white Amerikins." Michael is opposed to immi. rashun clean thru. He wants to know "why they shood lave ther homes." Why, indeed? P. V. N.

LOCAL CRIME.

BADLY CUT. Fred W. Runge, 24 years of age, lies at the County Hospital in a precarious condition, the result of his own folly while under the influence of liquor. Runge's father keeps a saloon and boarding-house at the corner of Fifth avenue and Polk street, but Fred ha not lived at home for some months, owing to his dissipated and worthless habits. Invariably when drunk or quarrels has found his way to the house to raise a row with his parents. At 10:30 last evening he with his parents. At 10:30 last evening he turned up at the corner, and in a noisy, boisterous manner demanded admittance. His mother, who responded to his raps at the door, refused him, and his father, who was in bed at the time, ordered him away. Fred then went around the house, and run his fist and arm through a window fronting on Polk street. In doing so he cut his right wrist in a horrible manner, and soon fell to the sidewalk faint from the loss of blood which spurted forth from the severed artery. He was picked up by two citizens and a boarder in his father's house, by whom he was taken to the Armory. The flow of blood was stopped as well as possible until the arrival of Dr. Hildebrandt, who put a temporary dressing upon the wound and or temporary dressing upon the wound and or-dered him sent to the County Hospital. Runge refused to say anything about his in-jury, and the above facts were only ascer-tained later by Officer Dollard and the re-porters, who called at Runge's saloon. The physicians at the Hospital feared that he would not survive, owing to his weak-ened condition. The amputation of the hand is also considered necessary.

ANOTHER FORGER NABBED. Pinkerton's Detective Agency will doubt-less be able to-day to give some particulars concerning an arrest which they purpose making as soon as their man is out of a scrape in this city. George Havill, Jr., an expert professional crook, is the man, and he expert professional crook, is the man, and he is lying in the County Jail awaiting trial upon a charge of having stolen \$2,400 worth of diamonds from Mollie O'Connell, a Pacific avenue denizen. The evidence against him is not as strong as it might be, and his discharge is expected. The Pinkerton Agency want him in connection with the Brockway and the Bobby Swim gang of forgers recently brought to grief by their agency in New York City. Havill, it is alleged, left this city with Brockway and engaged in what is termed "putting down scratched paper." In plain terms, the forgers supplied him with forged checks, drafts, and other paper, and he passed them upon banks, business houses, and even speculators. The ease against him is looked upon as conclusive. Havill, although quite young, has an extended reputation, and here where he is best known they do not hesitate to say he is one of the best thieves in the West. He has frequently been arrested, but by good luck rather than anything else has always managed to escape punishment.

ARRESTS AND ROBBERIES. Minor arrests: Charles Lyon, charged by John McRoberts with having stolen small quantities of goods from some of the railroads: George Torrey, a besotted scapegrace, charged with stealing clothing from his roommate, Charles Freeman, rooming at the La Pierre House, corner of Halsted and Washington streets; Robert Linder, a lawyer, charged with obtaining money by false pretenses, on complaint of John J. Healy, Clerk of the Superior Court.

Detective James Morgan, the "born" John McRoberts with having stolen small

tenses, on complaint of John J. Healy, Clerk of the Superior Court.

Detective James Morgan, the "hoss" man of Central Station, yesterday returned from Joliet, where he has been aiding in the prosecution of a notorious horse-thief named James Bates, who was arrested in this city a few months ago. While lying in jail at Joliet Bates was partially identified as the man who some five or six years ago cut a passageway out of the jail, and let out not only himself but several dozen other thieves, awaiting trial upon criminal charges. Inasmuch as some friends and relatives of his will swear that he was in Vermont at the time, and a half dozen who escaped at the time will swear their how the man, his conviction on the charge is doubtful. At that time Bates was charged with picking pockets at the circus. A day or two ago Bates nearly succeeded in again releasing prisoners from the jail, by means of saws and files carried in to him by some prisoner brought there subsequently to his arrest. The horse-stealing charges against him are very strong, and his conviction seems a certainty.

Monday evening at about 8:30 o'clock three highwaymen, one of whom had his face concealed beneath a red handkerchief, entered the "pilot-house," a small telegraph-station on the Alton & St. Louis Raliroad, near the intersection of Quarry street. They presented revolvers at the head of the only occupant of the place, Eugene Foote, and demanded his cash. He told them in a quiet, peaceable manner that he had none. After making a short but unsuccessful search for valuables they suddenly decamped. Farther down the track they boarded an outgoing train. Search was made for them by Lieut Beadell, and telegrams were sent to Joliet, but it is believed they escaped by jumping the train between that station and this city.

Miss Carrie Austin, of Charles and Carrie Austin, is quite ill in New York, and physicians say will probably never be able to do the military specialty again.

The Boston Herold says: "'All the Rage,' at the Gaiety, has taken such a firm hold upon popular favor that its prosperity is assured for weeks to come." Upon good authority we learn that the an-nouncement in regard to the early appearance of Billy Florence and John T. Baymond in Lon-

THE JUSTICES.

Gus Hertz gave bonds of \$400 yesterday to appear before Justice Summerfield on Feb. 21 to answer to a charge of assaulting Pat Cleary.

Joseph Connelly and Frank Schultz, the men who stole a brass scale-beam from the Imperial Granary, were held to the Criminal Court yesterday in bonds of \$300 each. Louis Anderson, a lad 14 years of age, was up before Justice Ingersoll yesterday, on a

The trial of J. B. Patterson, charged with attempting to extort money from William G. Metz by threatening to circulate reports tending to damage his character, occupied Justice Matson's attention during yesterday, afternoon. Patterson appeared before this Justice about a week ago, on the same charge, and, waving examination, he was held to the Criminal Court in bonds of \$1,000. Being unable to furnish bail he was committed to jail, but released on a writ of habeas corpus during the latter part of the week. He was rearrested Saturday and brought up for trial yesterday. Assistant Jailer Bonfield was called and testified that during Patterson's stay in jail he had received a note telling him to be sure and learn by heart the story that he was to tell on the trial for the habeas corpus. A man named Holland was next called. When questioned as to his occupation, he said that he was the chief stockholder in a new telephone company. Barrister Kehoe asked him if he "predegist." against Patterson, and he said he was. It will be remembered that he was the man who was thrashed by Patterson last summer in the Palmer House, hence his "predegist." The Court continued the case till to-day. The trial of J. B. Pa

AMUSEMENTS.

THE THURSBY CONCERTS.

The sale of seats for the Thursby concerts was one of the largest that has been made for any concert engagement during the present senson, the line of purchasers at the box-office remaining unbroken during the entire day. The indications now are that the largest audiences that have ever assembled in the Central Music-Hall since its dedication will be present at the Friday night concert and the Saturday matinée, and it is plainly apparent from the great rush for seats, even before the program has been announced that Thursby's popularity in this city exceeds that of any concert-singer now before the public. The following splendid program has been arranged for Friday night, and will introduce, besides the regular artists of the Thursby company, the excellent planiste Miss Amy Fay, Miss Emilie Gavin, the dramatic reader, Mr. Tomlins, and a grand chorus:

PART I.

Trio in C minor.

PART I.

PART I.

1. Trio in C minor

Miss Amy Fay, M. Adamowski, and Mr. Fischer.

2. "Salva Dinora," Romanza from Faust. Gounod

Mr. Branson.

3. Violoncello solo.

Mr. Ad Fischer.

4. The celebrated grand scena and
aria from "Hamlet"

Miss Emma Thursby.

5. "Largo II Factotum," aria from "II
Barbiere"

Rossini

Sig. Ferranti.

THE OLYMPIC.

The "Ixion" and novelty combination now appearing every evening at this theatre, while not conspicuous for striking originality nor for any particular efficiency in what is given, decidedly affords amusement to the patrons. There are clog-dancing and grotesque dancing, we are told of the beauties of Ireland, the loveliness and the single-heartedness of its women and the generosity and bravery of its men, by many singers, male and female; negro character, too, as usual, comes in for its share of delineation. "Ixion," that well-known burlesque on the gods and goddesses by Burnand, closes the evening, the parts being presented by a company the guiding star of which appears to be Lillie Hall, a young woman of a plump and pleasing person when well dressed. Few of the troupe last night seemed to know their lines, but this fact appears to furnish the audience with much matter for laughter. Charles Fostello, who is a great favorit with the Olympic audiences, makes a funny Minerca. Miss Vic Reynolds, a pretty little body, is in the cast. While she shows little originality she is aiways refined, never descending in gesture, action, or in word to vulgarity, and consequently always wins the admiration of the people. THE OLYMPIC.

TOM DAVEY'S SUCCESSOR.

and consequently always wins the admiration of the people.

TOM DAVEY'S SUCCESSOR.

Detroit Post and Tribuna.

Joseph Brooks, for some years the business partner of the late Thomas W. Davey, and since the latter's death, early in December last, his successor as manager of the Detroit Opera-House, has returned to the city after a busy and arduous traveling campaign of several months, and will remain here for the rest of the season. Some weeks before Mr. Davey's death he transferred the entire details of his business to Mr. Brooks, who has since carried them out in addition to accomplishing the business management of John McCullough's combination. Since Sept. 1 Mr. Brooks has spent about five nights out of every week in sleeping cars, dodging erratically about the country from New York to Texas, and he is very glad to settle down in a permanent place of abode. Mr. Davey's sad death occurred just at a time when he was in the golden results of long years of arduous labor. All bis contracts have been faithfully carried out, however, and his estate continues to receive the benefits.

Fanny Davemport has had a season of exceptional success, netting over \$20,000, thus far, for her individual share, while the Davey share reaches nearly \$10,000. She is at present playing through Pennsylvania, and is making a handsome profit every week. Joseph Jefferson netted nearly \$3,000 for Davey & Brooks during his brief engagement, now ended, under their management. Robson and Crane, whose limited engagement with them concludes next Saturday night, have netted up to date about \$5,000 for the firm, and nearly four times that amount for themselves. The Memphis theatre, whose opening was delayed until Nov. 17, on account of the yellow-fever scourge, has had the most prospenous season since it was built. Despite the sadness, suffering, and poverty caused by the dark era of disease, there came a sudden reaction with the restoration of health, and it is a singular fact that every attractions, without exception, has made money. The Mashvil

DRAMATIC NOTES. Minnie Palmer has purchased "Brothers," a play by Mr. C. B. Clifford.

Mr. Edgar Bruce is now the manager of the Prince of Wales Theatre, London.

Prince of Wales Theatre, London.

Miss Vic Reynolds, now playing at the Olympic, goes with Ed Rice next season.

The exclusive right of "Dr. Clyde" has been purchased by W. H. Power, Bowers-Thompson's late manager.

Mr. C. E. Pettford, once a scenic artist at Drury Lane, London, has been engaged by the Hooley management.

Miss Marie Prescott now plays Miss Emily Righ's part in "The Galley Slave" company traveling in New England.

Steele Mackaye has accepted seven new and original plays, one of which is in active preparation at the Madison Square Theatre.

It seems that the Princess Louise has written a play,—a mild version of "Enoch Arden,"—which will shortly be seen on the Canadian stage.

Miss Carrie Austin, of Charles and Carrie Austin is cutted like.

don is premature.

Miss Kate Meek, Miss Nina Varian, and Mr. F.
C. Bafigs will be in the company supporting Mr.
Booth during the forthcoming engagements in
Boston and New York.

Boston and New York.

Pauline Markham, the famous beauty of the original Lydia Thompson company, has been heard from in Arisona. She quilted her husband and a "Pinafore" company, leaving a letter, in which she said that she was tired of both. It is related that, when permission was saked for the burial of Kitty Cive in Westminster Abbey, one of the prebends said he had no objection to burying Henderson and Garrick in Poet's Corner, because each of them had talents independent of the profession of the stage;

W. G. Wills' new play, "Forced from Home" produced at the Duke's Theatre, London or Feb. 2, is said to be identical with "The Stemother"; it tells the story of the trials and troubles of a young girl belonging to the lower orders, and is a sort of "Streets of New York"

Upon the site of the Toronto Opera-Hosswhich was destroyed by fire last November new one has been erected. Neilson desaed is last week in "As You Like It." The lower floor

It is said that Manager J. M. Hill has purchased the new comedy by George Jessop, of San Francisco. It is entitled "The Commercial Traveler." Mr. Hill proposes shortly to put it on the road, with a strong company. The piece is said to be full of fun and music, and to contain several strong eccentric character parts. Bailey and Furbish attempted to take this play out a few weeks ago, but their project was defeated on account of certain financial difficulties, it is said.

Here is a good precedent for would-be "new Juliets": A Miss Coote, a pupil of Mr. John Ryder, was announced to make her first appearance on the stage at the London Adelphi on the afternoon of the 31st ult., and to play the part of Juliet. On the previous day, however, a notification was circulated from her acting manager, stating that "The 'New Juliet,' suffering from most severe attack of stage fright, positively refuses to play. Under the circumstance, the Adelphi matince will not take place."

MYSTERIOUS SHOOTING.

A Young Rough Wounded unto Death by Parties Unknown.

Morris Van Hisler, a young man of only
22 years, and yet notorious in criminal and
police circles, last midnight lay at the home

of his parents in the third story of a brick of his parents in the third story of a brief dwelling at the southwest corner of Centre avenue and West Twelfth street, in a dying condition, the result of a pistol-shot wound in the head. Dr. Boking, of No. 498 West Twelfth street, who is in attendance upon him, found that the bullet had entered midway between the

men carrying him in. One of the trio ran away and escaped. The others would give no explanation, and were so curious in their actions that he arrested both of them and locked them up at the West Twelfth Street Station, where they were roosenized as James, alias "Cap." Bosch, and James, alias "Bull." Ward. Both have had dealings with the police before, and would have nothing to say about the shooting. They claimed they did not know anything about it, and that they simply heard the shot and found Van Hisler, whom they knew by sight, lying in the roadway. The police were satisfied, however, that they knew all about it, and will detain them until they tell.

Van Hisler's parents are so far as known reputable people. His father has a good reputation as a cabinetmaker. Morris has been a thief since he was old enough to run around, and has been arrested time and again upon different charges. He would not work, and said so plainly every opportunity. In November, 1878, he had been arrested so frequently that they took his photograph, and it now adorns Vol. F of the Rogues' Album, and is No. 162 in place. Shortly after this, it was circulated that Van Hisler had become one of the expert thieves of the city, and he was arrested every time there was an extensive robbery. In last November he was arrested for the Hensley murder, and for a time the evidence looked hard against him. But none of the witnesses could say more than that he closely resembled the man, but in the course of a week the Keenan-Connors gang were identified with it, and Van Hisler was released. Recently he was arrested for the Human but in the course of a week the Keenan-Connors gang were identified with it, and Van Hisler was released. Recently he was arrested for the Human but in the course of a week the Keenan-Connors gang were identified with it, and Van Hisler was released. Recently he was arrested for the Human but in the course of a week the Keenan-Connors gang were identified with it, and Van Hisler was released. Recently he was arrested for the n

A NOVEL ARREST.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna.

VINCENNES, Ind., Feb. 16.—Quite a novel arrest was made at the Union Depot last night. A man, well dressed, got on the north-bound train at Evansville at 6:20

Colock He was converse box about two north-bound train at Evansville at 620 o'clock. He was carrying a box about two feet long and twelve inches square, and at once, by his strange actions and jealous care of his parcel, attracted the suspicions of the train-men. Arriving here at a late hour, they communicated their suspicions to Depot-Policeman Ryan, who followed him down street, and, finding him apparently wandering about aimlesly, arrested him. It then became known that the man was an Israelite, and had brought the body of his dead child (only a few weeks old) for interment in the Jewish cemetery at this place, there being none where he lived. His identity was soon established, but it is feared he is not in his right mind; that the grief he has endured over the loss of his child has affected his intellect. He was taken in charge by Jewish friends this morning, and the remains will be interred to-day.

recovery.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.-Arrived, the steam Ship Plantyn, from Antwerp.

London, Feb. 17.—Steamships Herman,
Switzerland, and Neckar, from New York,
and Ohio from Baltimore, have arrived out.
QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 17.—Arrived, Caspian,
from Baltimore.

Congratulating the Aged in Japan. Congratulating the Aged in Japan.

London Telegraph.

In Japan, it would seem, they honor the aged with the same congratulations as we offer on their attaining a remarkable number of years, though in a somewhat different way. Mrs. Irakura, mother of one of the dignitaries of the Empire, has just arrived at the sum of four-score years. In order that she might understand how great was the joy of her friend, eighty of them came to an understanding each to write her a short poem. Among the authors were included some of the greatest personage of state, and from what a Japanese paper says on the subject it may be inferred that the lines were of a highly figurative and ornate character. The verses, for, instance, written by het Majesty the Queen delicately treated of the great age to which the stork attains, and, contrasting Mrs. Iwa Kura with this favored bird, drew inferences of the most flattering character. JACK SHEPPA

The Story of a Convic from Joliet.

Sawing and Securing the Making a Key for Tower Door.

His Exit from the Wind Managed to Clothe Hin is of Visiting His Wil

ober last David Parl burglars in the country, esc. Joliet Penitentiary. After wa the country and making one his wife and family, living in No. 498 Fifth avenue, in

No. 498 Fifth avenue, in this home last Monday night to sived in the bosom of his famil At a few minutes past 13 o'clo he was arrested. At 5 o'clock 1 for Joliet by the Chicago & Alta at 7:30 p. m.—only twenty-tw his arrival in Chicago—he was the Joliet Penitentiary. OMANTIO AND REMARKABLE and recapture on record, an

and consecutive account of the resting. The prisoner, who thorities charge with havin utation as a jail-breaker, ar ing the very wide charge,—we tentiary in March last for a years for a burglary committed the particulars of which the provide. Like most of the profession, Parker is a man of ugh he differs from the though he differs from the maj in his too open disregard of cert whese preservation the State firmly, yet he shares with them the family affection, and it was this got him into his present scrape man, with curly-headed little climb his knees and ask inno ward questions concerning his sences (on professional busin city, he had a much stronge city, he had a much st eity, he had a much strong induce him to seek his lib others of his fellow-convict Penitentiary, with the except riples and regular work, is in fortable quarters than the achioys when he is not the Stapensioner. The incentive daily, and, after five months of Parker determined to make cape. The following is the scape, as the orisoner himself day afternoon to THE THE cape. All the total and a cape. All the cape, as the prisoner himself day afternoon to THE The who interviewed him in one the Central Police Station.

Any one who has visited the and carefully noted not only building is adapted for keep cerated within its walls, but of discipline and guarding wisame end, will be of the opin succeeds in systematically we through the iron and stone we and in evading the eternal guards is no common man. reporter who interviewed Paanticipated meeting with a mewhich, though evil, has a separtan virtue in it—or rather ties enabling him to accompfully, were reflected in his a he was not disappointed. Despense

means enhancing setting cell in which he was DECIDEDLY REMARKA

knit limbs with that easy mot cates well-balanced muscular of it. His face,—of decidedly—though not exactly handson honest-looking one, the squaring over a pair of resolute a lurked no expression of the common to the evasive orbs criminal. A very firm mouth laster bearded, though the clauded of the man, which, together wof countenance quite remark circumstances, made, the exprise very thoughtful, and any pleasant. When the reperturbrough the hole in the cell de of his mission, the man hesit ment, and then replied:

"At present I am the servan and with every prospect of the next seven years. As stobjection to tell you all about Joliet; but first of all can whether, according to the law any convict is liable to punishmen. The reporter hunted up aut Chief's office and reported in that in such a case punishmen be inflicted.

"In that case, then," said P tell you freely all my story, asking for information on tha cause my cell-mate—a man in whose time was to be up on assisted me in the work which to set us both free, and of could be set us both free, and of the prist is should not be willing to git of the prist is should not be willing to git of the prist is should not be willing to git of the prist is should not be willing to git of the work which, it hoped, was to the prist is should not be willing to git of the work which, with the aid knife, I converted into a saw if managed after man through four bars of my cellard work, and had to be deared work, and he freedom of the misselesty.

conceal the fact of the cut from the guards?"

That thing gave me a rouble. It was necessary, had still to effect an entrance the prison, which was padlog the bars of the tower windo out, that the cell-door bars we moved should be taken in a accomplished the work in the the bars out, once they were was an easy matter, but fitt again so firmly that the jar elosing the door should not them, and at once destroy all complished, was a task. First by the insertion of paper betweends of the bars, to keep This would not do at all, hot got some leather and tried wouldn't work. Finally, I find with cloth fibers, and they charm. With this packing the firmly as if solid/and my me and out of my cell were as pedesire." CONCEAL THE FACT OF T

"What did you do then?"

"What did you do then?"

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MAKE A KEY TO FF

"How did you set about the First of all, I took an impadiock."

How on earth did you as what material did you use?"

A little soap did the work terribly hard work, though m I got a bit of iron in the which I had treasured for the work seemed to be en converted it. into a key the tower padlock. Over a modeled and remodele

IOUS SHOOTING. h Wounded unto Death er, a young man of only otorious in crimina midnight lay at the l the third story of a brick and West Twelfth street. wound in the head.

Jo. 498 West Twelfth street, ance upon him, found that atered midway between the and, taking an upward diubtedly lodged in the brain.
no hope for his recovery. 11:30 o'clock that Off-

arrested both of them and ip at the West Twelfth where they were rocoges, alias "Cap" Roach, "Bull" Ward. Both have the the police before, and ing to say about the shooted they did not know any and that they simply heard id Van Hisler, whom they ying in the roadway. The isfied, however, that they i, and will detain them until

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OVEL ARREST. ndence of The Chicago Tribune. ind., Feb. 16.—Quite a novel e at the Union Depot last well dressed, got on the ain at Evansville at 6:30 ain at Evansville at 6:30 s carrying a box about two welve inches square, and at inge actions and jealous cared, attracted the attention of the suspicions in the suspicions i

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17.—Steamships Herman,
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JACK SHEPPARD. The Story of a Convict's Escape from Joliet.

Sawing and Securing the Cell-Bars-Making a Key for the Tower Door,

He Erit from the Window-How He Managed to Clothe Himself. of Visiting His Wife-A Woman's

Treachery, and His Recapture.

ber last David Parker, alias Padin October last David Parker, alias Padlock, one of the boldest and most expert
lockiars in the country, escaped from the
left Penitentiary. After wandering about
the country and making one flying visit to
the wife and family, living in the rear part of
the Seffth avenue, in this city, he came ome last Monday night to settle. He ar ed in the bosom of his family at 9:30 p. m. it a few minutes past 12 o'clock yesterday
a was arrested. 'At 5 o'clock he was started t by the Chicago & Alton train, and

7:30 p. m.—only twenty-two hours after arrival in Chicago—he was back again in Jollet Penitentiary.

MANTIC AND REMARKABLE CASES OF ES-CAPE FROM PRISON
recapture on record, and an amplified
consecutive account of the more promtestures of the case will be ent features of the case will be found in-resing. The prisoner, whom the police therities charge with having a national putation as a jail-breaker, and being a bad an generally,—which is probably true, augh they fail to produce a record sustaining the very wide charge,—went to the Peni-tentiary in March last for a term of eight ears for a burglary committed at Galesburg, he particulars of which the police cannot the particulate of the expert of his ion, Parker is a man of family, and, igh he differs from the majority of men his tocopen disregard of certain laws upon whose preservation the State insists most tion, and it was this failing which got him into his present scrape. A married man, with curly-headed little children to climb his knees and ask innocent but awkward questions concerning his occasional absences (on professional business) from the ity, he had a much stronger incentive to eity, he had a much stronger incentive to induce him to seek his liberty than many others of his fellow-convicts to whom the rententiary, with the exception of its rigid rules and regular work, is much more comfortable quarters than the average convict enjoys when he is not the State's imprisoned pensioner. The incentive grew stronger daily, and, after five months of incarceration, Parker determined to make an effort to escape, as the prisoner himself told it yester-day afternoon to The Tribung reporter

cape, as the orisoner himself told it yesterday afternoon to THE TRIBUNE reporter
who interviewed him in one of the cells of
the Central Police Station.

Any one who has visited the Jollet Prison
and carefully noted not only how rarely the
building is adapted for keeping the incarcerated within its walls, but also the system
of discipline and guarding which tend to the
same end, will be of the opinion that he who
succeeds in systematically working his way
through the iron and stone work of the place
and in evading the eternal vigilance of the
guards is no common man. THE TRIBUNE
reporter who interviewed Parker yesterday
anticipated meeting with a man whose deed
—which, though evil, has a strong smack of
Spartan virtue in it—or rather whose qualities enabling him to accomplish it successfully, were reflected in his appearance, and
he was not disappointed. Despite the by no
means enhancing setting of the very dismal
cell in which he was found, Parker presented the aspect of a

DECIDEDLY REMARKABLE MAN.

Of small-sized, but very sturdy and well-proportioned frame, he moved about on his well-knit limbs with that easy motion which indicates well-balanced muscular power and lots. portuned rame, he moved about on his well-knit limbs with that easy motion which indicates well-balanced muscular power and lots of it. His face,—of decidedly American type,—though not exactly handsome, was a very honest-looking one, the square forehead rising over a pair of resolute eyes, in which lurked no expression of the low cunning common to the evasive orbs of the petty criminal. A very firm mouth and chim—the latter bearded, though the cheeks were denuded of hair—added to the determined look of the man, which, together with a calmness of countenance quite remarkable under the circumstances, made the expression of his face very thoughtful, and anything but unpleasant. When the reporter announced, through the hole in the cell door, the nature of his mission, the man hesitated for a moment, and then replied:

"At present I am the servant of the State, and with every prospect of being such for the next seven years. As such I have no objection to tell you all about my escape from Joliet; but first of all can you inform me whether, according to the laws of this State, any convict is liable to punishment?"

The reporter hunted up authorities in the Chief's office and reported in a few minutes that in such a case punishment could hardly be inflicted.

"In that case, then," said Parker, "I will tall you feets."

"In that case, then," said Parker, "I will tell you freely all my story. My reason for asking for information on that point was because my cell-mate—a man named Barrett, whose time was to be up on the 6th inst.—assisted me in the work which was intended to set us both free, and of course, if he is still within reach of the prison authorities, I should not be willing to give him away. To begin at the beginning, it was five months after my arrival at Joliet that I began the work which, I hoped, was to set me free.

THE FIRST WORK TO BE ACCOMPLISHED

Was securing a few necessary implements,

Was securing a few necessary implements, which, under the Joliet discipline, was a very hard matter. At last I secured a case-inite which, with the aid of my mate's inite, I converted into a saw. With this is w I managed after many days to cut through four bars of my cell-door. It was hard work, and had to be done slowly and noiselesty. There is no silence like that of the Penitentiary at night. The faintest cound is observable, and the sawing of the hard iron bars, through an ill-stroke now and then, gave out an occasional sound in which I heard the doom of my undertaking, at last, however, the cell-door bars were cut irough, and the freedom of the passage was aline whenever I chose to take it."

But how did you conceal the passage was been dead from the passage was aline whenever I chose to take it."

CONCEAL THE FACT OF THE BARS BEING

concral the fact of the bars being cut them the guards?"

That thing gave me a great deal of the tower of the prison, which was padiocked, and to cut the bars of the tower window before I got out, that the cell-door bars which I had removed should be taken in and out while I accomplished the work in the tower. Taking be bars out, once they were cut through, was an easy matter, but fitting them back again so firmly that the jar of opening and alosing the door should not remove one of them, and at once destroy all the work accomplished, was a task. First of all I tried, by the insertion of paper between the severed ends of the bars, to keep them in place. This wouldn't work. Finally, I packed the ends with cloth fibers, and they worked like a samy as if solid, and my means of going in and out of my cell were as perfect as I could easire."

What did you do then 2²⁰

The night that I finally succeeded in fixing and making secure my door from accident, I slipped out and made a tour of investigation of the passageway, which resulted in the determination that the means of scape which I had always considered the most feasible that by the tower—was the one to be worked. The tower door was secured with a padlock; and I began at once to

"How did you set about that?"

"First of all, I took an impression of the padiock,"
How on earth did you accomplish that?

"A little soap did the work for me. It was arribly hard work though, making that key. I got a bit of iron in the yard one day, which I had treasured for the purpose, but the work seemed to be endless before I converted it into a key that would fit the tower padlock. Over and over again I modeled and remodeled it, but to

no purpose. The padlock was a modern affair, with the smallest possible slit, and the more thought I gave to it the further I seemed to get from discovering its inner formation. I worked for ten days over that lock and key, sometimes remaining awake for forty-eight hours on a stretch, working for the State all day and for myself all might."

for the State all day and for myself all might."

"How did you managed for myself all might."

"By being very careful and very patient. Of course the guards come and go irregularly.—at least they intend to,—but close observation enables one to form a pretty good judgment of when they are likely to be round again after they have paid their visit. The great danger in this work lies in a man's getting overhopeful and enthusiastic. He gets to work at night and is, doing splendidly,—so well that the temptation to remain at the post of danger proves too strong; he lingers a moment longer than he ought to, is discovered, and then there is an end of it all. Many a time when I have been working over that padlock. I have become so excited with the job that it needed the strongest possible effort of the will to enable me to follow the rule I had formed, namely: to stop work always some minutes before I had reason to believe that the guard would be around again. I always managed, however, to get back to the cell in time, and after ten days work at the padlock I perfected my key. The lock turned, and the inside of the tower was at my service."

"Had you no narrow escapes while working on the tower padlock?"

"No. I followed strictly the rule which I have already referred to and always had time to spare after I got back to the cell. The entrance to the tower secured, I at once prepared for

The entrance to the tower secured, I at once prepared for

The arrangement for our escape—for he was to get away as well as myself—was was as follows: Early in the night we were to leave the cell together and go to the tower, which, being opened, I was to enter, my cellmate locking it after me and returning to the cell to await the result of my work. Previous to leaving the cell I arranged a dummy in my bed to satisfy the curiosity of the officer when he made his round. This done, we went into the passage together, gained the tower, which I may mention was some forty feet distant from the cell, and my mate locked me in it and left. Up to this point everything had worked well. The tower window was about twelve feet from the floor, but there was a staging which enabled me to reach it. Once up there I brought my case-knife saw into play and began cutting away the two bars which stood between me and the freedom I had been working for for two months so patiently. It was tough work, but after some hours of toil I got the bars sawed through, and then all that was left to do was to cut away the woodwork of the window. This was soon done, and then I remembered the promise I had given to my mate, to left him know when I had finished the task. I made the signal agreed upon,—three light taps upon the tower door,—but he did not answer. He had evidently gone to sleep. I waited awhile and gave the signal again, but it was no use, and I had then to look after my own safety. It was, I knew, getting near morning, and, as I gained the window again and looked out upon the dull sky, the clouds parted and it became suddenly much lighter than I wanted it for my purpose. I knew that the warders would soon be out, so there was no time to spare. There was a long piece of wire in the tower, which, together with some cloth I had with me, served as a means of letting me down from the tower window to the ground. Had it not been for this I should have had to drop for some distance upon the solid stone beneath and run a terrible risk of a gen THE ESCAPS FROM THE TOWER WINDOW.

boots and a hat, and finally worked my way to Cincinnati, from which place, after some time, I communicated with my wife. She objected to my coming to Chicago, and if I had only followed her advice I would not now be on my way back to prison. She wanted me to send for her and move off some distance; I thought I would be safe here, and that's just where I was mistaken."

Mr. Parker having brought the story to Chicago, the rest of it can be very briefly told. For some time past

SUPPERINTENDENT O'DONNEIL
had been on the lookout for the man. There

Chicago, the rest of it can be very briefly told. For some time past

SUPERINTENDENT O'DONNELL

had been on the lookout for the man. There is no doubt that one of three women who were acquainted with Mrs. Parker and with the story of her husband's life put the police on her track for the sake of the \$100 reward which was offered by Warden McClaughy for Parker's recapture, and that she stood ready to notify the police as soon as she learned of his appearance. The unlucky man came home on Monday night at 9:30, and reëntered the bosom of his family, without, as he acknowledges, the slightest suspleion of danger. Yesterday, at a few minutes after the noon hour, while his wife was out paying an installment on a sewing-machine, he was engaged in the pleasant occupation of smoking a cigar and reading the morning paper, when—enter Detective Dennis Simmons and Officer Casey, from the Armory. The parley that ensued was very brief. The man denied that his name was Paddock, and, when finally he acknowledged that he was the man sought for, he asked for leave to retire for a moment into his bedroom. This boon could not be granted, however, and, when he saw that he was in the hands of men who took no chances, Parker surrendered peacefully. Superintendent O'Donnell, who also helped at the capture, cautioned Dennis to be careful, and Dennis was careful. At Harrison street Parker made a gallant effort to escape, but, after a short and sharp tussle in the mud, he was forced to acknowledge that resistance was useless. The Joliet authorities were notified of the capture, and at a quarter to 5 o'clock Guard Dee Norton, of the Penitentiary, arrived and took charge of the prisoner. Mrs. Parker was permitted to have a final interview with her so recently-regained spouse, which, bythe-by, was so affecting that Suyerintendent O'Donnell and Secretary Doyle had all they could do to refrain from adding to the lady's flow of tears, after which the prisoner was driven to the Chicago & Alton station, whence he departed by the 5 o'clock train f

THE INTEROCEANIC CANAL SCHEME.

STEAM-HEATING.

The Chicago Steam Company and Its

What Has Been Done in Other Cities-The New Ordinance.

Among the improvements of the future,—that is, the future of Chicago, which in this particular has been lamentably behind a dozen other cities in the country,—the introduction of steam into business houses and private residences through pipes laid under the streets and alleys and proceeding from a common steam-producing centre will rank with the practical application of the electric light. It is about a year and a half now since the project first took a businessilia share in light. It is about a year and a half now since
the project first took a business-like shape in
this city, and, though it is notyet in practical
operation, it has not lain dormant, but is in
a fair-way of becoming an established fact
during the present year.

The project is in the hands of an organization chartered under the laws of the State of
Illinois, and known as

"How were you chap?"

"All the clothes I had on me were a linen shirt and a pair of Penitentiary pants. My head and feet were bare. There was no time to lose, however, and I made as good time across the country as possible."

"Did you meet any people?"

"Not at first. I kept out of their way, of course. Towards evening, however, I found a blanket which I wrapped around me, and which, when I approached anybody, served the purpose of concealing the pattern of my pants. which was, of course, a dead give-away. After a night's rest in the prairie I got up and investigated a barn on a farm where I had the good luck to change clothes with a man, he wasn't round at the time—and in ordinary clothes again I felt, of course, nuch more secure. I made my way to Kankakee, got some socks and boots and a hat, and finally worked my way to Cincinnati, from which place, after some time. I communicated with my wife.

FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 17.—There is considerable excitement among the Hebrew people here caused by telegrams from Evansville, Ind., asking the whereabouts of B. Landau, of this city, who is a high officer of the Kescher Sher Barsel, which is now in annual session at Evansville. Landau left Cleveland for New York two weeks ago, since which time nothing has been heard from him. He is treasurer of the Cleveland Endowment Kersher Sher Barsel, and has possession of \$38,000 in real estate and registered bonds belonging to the Endowment. His books and accounts were examined today, and everything found satisfactory. His friends fear foul play, as he was in the habit of carrying large sums of money and considerable jewelry on his person. He is a respectable business man of this city. FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED.

THE INTEROCEANIC CANAL SCHEME.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.—The Committee appointed by the Board of Trade to consider the question of the Interoceanic Canal met to-day, and heard a statement from Commander Leutz, United States navy, who has had command of the Government details in surveying the routes across the isthmus. He considered the Nicaragua route feasible, and estimated a total expense of \$52,000,000, without any margin for contingencies. Harbor improvements at termini and miscellaneous expenses would increase the cost to \$80,000,000. The general tenor of his statement is favorable to Nicaragua as compared with the Panama route.

A Colorado Democrat.

Ved Connor was chairman of the floor committee at a Colorado ball, and avowed his intention of excluding negroes, if he had to shoot them. It was deemed a good joke to blacken the face of a burly white desperado and send him to force an entrance; but Ved carried out his promise by shooting the intruder.

Plans for the Future.

tion chartered under the laws of the State of Illinois, and known as

THE CHICAGO STEAM COMPANY,
of which John G. Shortall is President;
Charles H. Wood, General Agent of the Blue
Line, Vice-President; Joseph W. Helmer,
Treasurer; Engene Ellery, Receiver of the
Chicago & Paducah Railroad, Treasurer;
and Senator Campbell its attorney. The object of the Company, as above stated, is the
carrying of steam in pipes laid under the
streets and alleys, and the supplying of heat
to buildings, and the furnishing of steampower for running house-elevators, small engines, and machine-shops. The system was
originated by Burdsall Holly, the well-known
inventor of the Holly system of water-works,
and has been in use in the City of Lockport,
N. Y., where he resided, for the past four
years. The idea underlying it is that, by
concentrating all of these household and local steam appliances in one common centre,
the individual can obtain heat or steam power at less cost than he can make it himself,—
an idea whose soundness has been practically demonstrated wherever the system has
been used. Already it is in practical operation in Springfield, Mass., Dayton, O., Detroit, Mich., Dubuque, Ia., Auburn, N. Y.,
Troy, N. Y., London, Ont., Garden City, L.
I., Milwaukee, Wis., Belleville, Ill., and
Clifton Springs, N. Y., in each of
which systems of two miles or over
have already been laid. In addition to these,
several other cities, such as Schenectady, N.
Y., Syracuse, N. Y., Buffalo, N. Y., Utica,
N. Y., and North and South Adams, Mass.,
have in use small systems of a quarter to a
half a mile of pipe, which will be extensively
enlarged during the present year. Besides
the cittes above named, there are upwards of
fifty cities, including some of the largest in
the country, where the system will be introduced during the coming summer.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK
will probably have 200 miles of pipe laid inside of twelve months. In all the cities

duced during the coming summer.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK

will probably have 200 miles of pipe laid inside of twelve months. In all the cities where the system has been in actual use, it has given entire satisfaction, not only to the parties interested in seeing it extended, but to the consumers, who are of course the best judges of its value. Meter rates have not as yet been established upon the same fixed basis as that adopted in charging for gas or water, for the reason that the main company, at Lockport, has been experimenting with a meter patented by Mr. Holly, by which it hopes to obtain accurate measurements of the steam used in the same manner as the gas companies now measure the consumption of gas. In the absence of a perfected meter, the various cities using the system are charging according to superficial space or by making contracts with the consumer that his bill for heating shall not exceed the price he would pay for coal used in heating his premises in the old-fashioned way. In this way the consumer is guaranteed against an increase in the expense of his heating bill at the start. It is expected, however, that, as the means for accurate measurement become better established, the cost of heating and of furnishing steam-power will be considerably less than at present.

The Chicago Steam Company nearly two years are purchased from the Lockport Company the right to use the system in this city under the Holly patents. About a year and a half ago Mr. Ellery, its Secretary, PROCURED A FRANCHISE FROM THE COUNCIL authorizing the Company to proceed to lay the pipes. Although the ordinance was a

authorizing the Company to proceed to lay the pipes. Although the ordinance was a strict copy of the ordinances passed in many of the other cities where the system is working successfully, Ald. Gilbert, the then Acting Mayor during Mayor Heath's absence from the city, considered that it was insufficient for the city's protection, and accordingly vetoed it. Since that time the Company has thought best to let the matter rest and await developments in other cities, so that by the time it was ready to act again the Council and the public would see that the system was no longer an experiment, but an assured success. Some two or three months ago an amended ordinance was introduced by Ald. Thompson, embodying the suggestions made by the former members of the Council in answer to some of Acting-Mayor Gilbert's and the Corporation Counsel's objections, and containing provisions which seem to meet every restriction and safeguard that could be devised to protect the city's interests. The ordinance was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys of the South Division, who, after carefully considering it and somewhat further amending it, reported it back to the Conneil last Wednesday night, recommending its passage. The report will probably come up for action in the course of two or three weeks, and if the ordinance goes through the Company's intention is to authorizing the Company to proceed to lay the pipes. Although the ordinance was a

the Company's intention is to

PROCEED AT ONCE
and lay just as much pipe in the South Division as it can put down during the year,
using, so far as practicable, the alleys instead
of the streets. So confident are the gentlemen interested in the system that it will meet
with general favor, that they hope, within
the next two or three years, to establish a
very extensive system throughout the business portion of the city.

One of the provisions of the ordinance is
that the Company shall pay the city five cents
per lineal foot for every foot of pipe laid
until the amount reaches the sum of \$25,000.

In New York the Company is required to
pay but three cents a foot. Why it should
pay anything, here or there, is not so clear,
though it has been claimed by several of the Chicago Aldermen that the
city has already given away charters to the
street-railway and gas companies without
exacting anything, and that hereafter they
don't propose to grant any franchises without some sort of an equivalent for the benefit of the city. Aside from the privilege of
using the streets and alleys, the Company is
left entirely to its own resources in furnishting heat to those who see fit to buy it, so that
the city is not only free from all expense, but
the people at large are in no way taxed, nobody being compelled to use the heat, but
everybody having the privilege of using it at
a price which in any event will be considerably less than the cost now paid for heating
by the use of coal.

RUNNING OUT QUACKS. PROCEED AT ONCE

RUNNING OUT QUACKS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Pribuna.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—At the hearing before the Legislative Committee to-day the names of nine legally-chartered medical colleges were read whose diplomas are not recog-nized by the Massachusetts Medical Society, because of proof positive that these colleges sell their diplomas without any evidence of study or fitness for medical practice,—one of them (Philadelphia University of Medicine study or fitness for medical practice,—one of them (Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery) maintaining an agency in Europe for the express purpose of selling diplomas. Three of these nine institutions are in Cincinnati. The list is as follows: American University of Medicine and Surgery of Philadelphia; Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery; Physio-Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati; Physio-Medical College of Cincinnati; Physio-Medical College (new issue) of Cincinnati; American Eclectic Medical College, St. Louis; Eclectic Medical College, St. Louis; Eclectic Medical College; New England University of Medicine and Surgery, Manchester, N. H.; University of Medicine and Surgery of Haddonfield, N. J.; and American Vitopathic College of Cincinnati. The hearing was one of the most crowded of the session. Doctors of all soris—long-haired wretches whose looks would hang them, clairvoyants, and healers of all shades—were on hand to oppose the law to restrict their business. They looked like a collection of snakes and owis protesting against being disturbed. Physicians, and decent people generally, favor the proposed law to restrict medical practice to persons educated to the profession, no matter whether graduates of medical colleges or not. Evidence was given that under the New Hampshire law, afteen

quack doctors were driven out of Manchester alone in a year, and in the first year of the operation of the Illinois law, which has been in operation a year and a haif, 1,400 quacks left the State. Much has been done to break up the colleges which sold diplomas.

STATE AFFAIRS.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Obicago Tribuna.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 17.—In the Assembly this morning a resolution was passed order-ing the Select Committee to report its bills

next Monday evening.

Bills were killed to remove clouds from Bills were killed to remove clouds from the titles to real estate by reason of erroneous tax-deeds; obliging school districts to build fences and plant shade trees around school-houses; requiring School Superintendents to be practical teachers and to hold second-grade certificates; and cutting down the rail-road passenger tariff from four to three cents per mile.

In the Senate a number of remonstrances against the taxation of church property was presented.

The Committee on Charitable Institutions reported in favor of rebuilding the Deaf and Dumb Institute at Delavan, at a cost of \$72,000.

The nomination of H. H. Giles as a mem-

Dumb Institute at Delavan, at a cost of \$72,000.

The nomination of H. H. Giles as a member of the State Board of Charities was confirmed.

Mr. Burrows, from the Committee on State Affairs, presented an adverse majority report on the Biennial Session bill. The report is an exhaustive paper, showing the greater cost of biennial sessions than annual.

Bills were passed appropriating \$19,600 to the Institute for the Blind, and allowing general accident-insurance companies to transact business within the State.

The Mandamus bill was made the special order for Friday.

Gov. Smith will send a message to the Senate to-morrow recommending that the tender made by the Supervisors of Milwankee of suitable grounds for the Milwankee Insane Asylum be accepted.

The Governor to-day appointed Dan L. Dows Judge of Richland County, vice H. W. Fries, deceased.

Fries, deceased.

The Committee on Railroads to-night reported the bill increasing the tax on railroads from 4 to 5 per cent, and recommending it for indefinit postponement. The bill amending the charter of the Black River Logging Commany was reported favorably.

Company was reported favorably. IOWA. DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 17.-In the House to-day the Committee on Fish and Game re-ported a bill extending the time of killing prairie-chickens fifteen days, and prohibiting

the shooting of qualis entirely.

The Committee on Roads reported favorably on the Senate bill prohibiting the location

bly on the Senate bill prohibiting the location of highways across cemeteries, orchards, ornamental grounds, or any grounds necessitating the removal of buildings.

The Judiciary Committee reported in favor of the bill providing for appeals to the Circuit Court from the assessment of damages caused by trespassing stock; also, the Senate bill legalizing certain acts of the Supervisors of Clinton County in the transfer of public lands.

The bill to reduce the interest on schoolfund loans was lost on its final passage.

For the bill to repeal the law authorizing shorthand court reporters, and authorizing the court to appoint such reporters when deemed necessary, in civil cases only, at not over \$5 per day, to be paid by the litigants, a substitute was offered, which reduces the pay under the present law to \$5 per day, and, in criminal cases, except where the defendant is acquitted, the work is to be taxed as costs. The substitute was adopted and ordered engrossed.

The House adjourned until to-morrow.

The House adjourned until to-morrow.

In the Senate a resolution was adopted providing for the investigation of the allegations made in the Governor's message relative to defalcations of School District Treasurers.

The bill to abolish School District Treasurers was taken up, and, after a long discussion, recommitted, with the substitute, to the Committee.

MAINE. AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 17.-The Governor, in a communication to the Senate, places the State's expenses caused by the counting out at \$20,000.

BIG COTTON CASE. NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—The trial of the suit of George L. Kouns & Brother, of New Or-leans, against Capt. Otis N. Butier, formerly United States Purchasing Agent, to recover a bonus of \$30,000 paid to the Government a bonus of \$30,000 paid to the Government during the War for the purpose of allowing 800 bales of cotton to be put in the market, ended to-day, the jury rendering a verdict for \$29,830 in favor of plaintiff. The novet question involved in the case was the construction of President Johnson's War proclamation, the plaintiff claiming the proclamation issued by the President June 13, 1865 removed all restrictions on trade and lamation issued by the President June 13, 1865, removed all restrictions on trade and commercial intercourse in the territory east of the Mississippi River, and made the exaction of the bonus illegal. The cotton in question came from Shreveport, in the Red River country, and a bonus of 20 per cent was paid to Capt. Butler, then Purchasing Agent, who turned the money into the United States Treasury.

Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice contains no injurious ingredients, and it con-fers a brilliancy to the teeth.—25 cents. THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. IN ORDHR TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMER-ous pairons throughout the city, we have Estab-lished Hranch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Mai Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays: J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st. J. & R. SIMMS. Sooksellers and Stationers, 125
Twenty-second-st.
W. F. BOGART, Drugsist, 58 Cottage Grove-av.,
northwest corner Thirty-fifth-51.
CHAS. BENNETT, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 59
West Madison-st., near Western-av.
TH. SONNICHSEN, Drugsist, 299 Blue Island-av.,
corner of Twelfth-8.
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fanny
Goods, 72 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.
LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising
Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 East Divisionst., between LaSalle and Wells.
L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Drugsista, 455 North
Clark-st., corner Division.

PERSONAL.

DERSONAL JOHN THIRD: WILL SEE YOU through. Write or telegraph your whereabouts.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF 30, with 5,000 in money and first-class business experience, both as financial man and salesman, with the jobbing trade, desires to engage in some legitimate business, either commercial or manufacturing, with a reliable business man of equal means and qualifications. First-class references given and required. No Col. Seliers need answer. Address WALTER E. STRONG, Chicago.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM \$100 TO \$500 in manufacturing business. Young man preferred. Address E.S. Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH \$5,000 TO TAKE half interest in grain commission business; good trade already established. Address E.S. Tribune.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH \$5,000 TO TAKE to \$6,000 to invest in a manufacturing business that, will pay from \$5,000 to \$5,000 ayear. Address GEO. H. SPAULDING, 23 East Van Buren-st.

DARTNER WANTED—WITH \$7,500 TO \$10,000 in DARTNER WANTED—WITH \$7.50 TO \$10,000 IN in a purely legitimate cash business that is paying all per cent. Sales nnimited. Invastigation solicited by responsible parties. Address F 56, Tribune office.

THE CENTRAL FURNITURE STORE,
28 STATE ST
1. W. & J. R. STOREY,
HOUSE-FURNISHERS,
sells furniture of all kinds,
CARPETS,
STOREY,
CARPETS, CARPETS,

STOVES,

CBOCKERY,

BEDDING,

etc. at the lowest prices for cash or on easy payments to suit. Goods cheerfully shown. Store open evenings.

J. W. & J. B. STOREY,

ZO State-st.

HOUSE-FURNISHERS.

THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY, 308 AND
TWO West Madison-st, sell all kinds of household
goods on monthly payments; low prices; easy terms.

AGENTS WANTED. AGENTS WANTED.

A GENTS WANTED—AND MANAGERS FOR THE most popular and successful Mutual Aid Association in America. Address Western Department of the Mutual Life-Association of Cleveland, O. 5 West Third-st., Cincinnati. O.

A GENTS WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN wanted such that carry now a specialty in the drygoods line, to take kid. Berlin, and lace gloves, and wis mitts in connection with their own, on commission. Territory: in Missouri. Kansas, Nebrasias, Colorado, Newada, Dakota, Texas, Ohto, and Indiana. Address E 6, Tribune office.

Address E 6, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. GOODRICH, ATFORNEY AT LAW, IM DEARborn-st. Chicago. Advice free; is years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

D. office and court-room list and its Clark-st. Chaitel mortgages, etc., acknowledged.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

INSTRUCTION,

CITY REAL ESTATE. SALE-BY THOS. A. HILL, 20 WASHING

CALUMET AV.—I have for sale on this avanue some of the finest bases in the sale of the sal OR SALE-MANUFACTURING PROPERTYhave some desirable manufacturing print near the city.
Also, good property near the following out Onk-si, east of Rush, 30-foot lot.
La Salie and Chesnui-siz., 33-foot lot.
Ohio and State-siz., 41, 80, or 100 feet front.
Ontario and W ells-siz., tenement house.

POR SALE—MARBILE-PRONT PRAIRIE-AV.
South of Twenty-fourth-st. four rooms deep, and prick bars; price, \$15,000 Marbie-point frairie-av and Twenty-fith-st. \$10,000 Marbie-point frairie-av and Twenty-fith-st. \$10,000 Marbie-point frairie-av and Twenty-fith-st. \$10,000 Marbie-point frairie-av and Twenty-fith-st. Double house Cale indiana-near Twenty-third-st. Benry L. Hill, 16 Dear-born-st. born-st.

NOR SALE-SZ WEST WASHINGTON-ST., TWO

NOT and basement stone swell-front, on eas

terrate of 25 Fark-av., 26.

Twenty-fifth-st. sort front burled; sitk. Several choice

Twenty-fifth-st. sort front burled; sitk. Several choice

bargains on Michigan front burled; sitk. Several choice

must be sold to-day; \$25. 45 front Clark-st., 20, feet

must be sold to-day; \$25. 45 front Clark-st., 20, feet

g. 20. 30 acres adjoining Riverside; want offer

GIBBS & CALKINS, left is Salle-st.

POR SALE—GOTHIC COTTAGE, 9 SMART-ST Fix rooms and large lot; 11.25 G. S. THOMAS 50 La Salle-st, Room & FOR SALE—LOTS ON HALSTED, FIFTIETH and Fifty-first-sts, on long time; easy payments G. S. THOMAS, 150 La Salle-st., Room & FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER OF TWEN.
to the control of the contr

South Clark-st.

FOR SALE-THE ELEGANT STONE-FRON
residence, 49 West Washington-st., near Adthree stories, basement, and sub-cellar; building 2:
70 feet, tot 2xx10 feet, fronts south. Price, \$13,500; fut
nace, range, and ras-fixtures included. 25,000 was r
fused in 1871. WM. C. REYNOLDS, 34 Dearborn-st. FOR SALE—ON NORTH SIDE—A NUMBER OF choice residences and lots. GEO. H. BOZET, W Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN HOUSE AND ACRE Property on South Side. CHARLES GARDNER, northesst corner Dearborn and Randolph-sts, first

Boor.

POR SALE—36 WARREN-AV., 118 OAKLEY-AV., and 364 Monroe-st.—Stone fronts; parlors, dining-room and kitchen on main floor; furnace, gas-fixtures, and every modern convenience; streets paved; locations desirable; prices moderate. H. POTWIN, 125 Washingson-st., Moom 44.

POR SALE—BY THOMAS A. HILL, 37 WASH-ington-st.—A large business block on a corner on State-st., which will after May 1 pay about 8 per cent net.

FOR SALE-NICE COTTAGE OF FOUR ROOMS,
Passement not floished. Inquire at 1671 Went-L basement not finished. Inquire at 1671 Wentworth-av., near Thirty-third-st.

FOR SALE—160 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR T. Thirty-sixth-st.; a bargain. HENRY WALLER.

Jr., 77 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON JACKSON-ST., NEAR FRANKIIS; colly \$10,000; great bargain. JOHN F. BBERHART, 94 Washington-st. EDERHART, W WASHINGTON-St.

FOR SALE—2:30-HOYNE-AV. NEAR ADAMSWashington-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE ON PRAIRIEST. north of Twenty-econd-st.; \$14,000. J. D.
HARVET, 10 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. TOR SALE—OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR CHICAgo improved or injunproved unincumbered propgo improved or injunproved unincumber of the property of the prop COR BALE—SIX ACRES IN SEC. 17, 28, 14, BE tween Sixty-drat and Sixty-second-sta.; land lies high, and covered with fruit and ornamental trees price \$1,000 per acre. Also two 40-acre lots in Sec. 18, 26, 15; price \$60 per acre; and ether acre property. JOHN COVERT & CO., 180 Dearborn-st.

[NOR SALE—9 ACRES IN SEC. 14, 28, 13, AT A great bargain; some business in centre which will pay net 10. R. L. HONORE, 176 Dearborn-st.

TOR SALE—AT LAKESIDE, ONE HOUR FROM
I the city, a fine large brick house of 18 rooms, with
a brick and a frame barn, a brick and a — se cottage,
all in one inclosure of 28 acres, contain, a well-matime grait and shade brees and extensive wineyard,
at an elevation of 30 feet. CHAS. J. HAINES & CO.,
35 Ashiand Block. Ashland Block

POR SALE—FIVE TO THIRTY ACRES AT SIXty-seventh-st and Indians and Prairie-avs. I.P.

COATES, 123 Dearborn-st.

POR SALE—15 HALF-ACRE LOTS IN SOUTH
shore subdivision, south of Seventy-dirst-st. J.D.

HARVEY, 110 Dearborn-st. POR SALE—RESIDENCE ON JEFFERSON-AV., near Hyde-Park Depot; lot, 7ax150; \$10,000. J. D. HARVEY, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE-FIVE ACRES IN STONE & KLEMM'S Subdivision in Sec. 2, 3, 14. J. D. HARVEY, 110 POR SALE-SMASHED FOR CASH—AT ENGLE-wood—State-st. corner and house at less than anction prices. TOMLINSON, 98 Fifth-av. COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. LOR SALE-2000 ACRES FINE WHEAT LAND,

WANTED - FOR CASH CUSTOMERS, ACRE
Utracts south of Seventy-first-st, east of State-st.
J. D. HARVEY, 110 Dearborn-st.
WANTED-1 AM HAVING A LARGE DEMAND
Wordestrable houses; owners of such destring to
sell please see me at once. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La
Salle-st., Room 1.
TO RENT-HOUSES,

West Side.
TO RENT-RESIDENCE WITH M BOOMS AND good barn, No. 101 Ashland-av, Parlors, diningroom, and kitchen on same foor. Immediate possesion. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle.

South Side.
TO RENT-10-ROOM HOUSE, GOOD ORI Thirty-ninth-st., near Langley-av.; ES per GEO. A. SPRINGER, & Dearborn-st. To RENT-NEAR SOUTH PARK STATION, TWO houses of nine rooms each in good repair. Ren and £5 per month. J. D. HARVEY, 110 Dearborn-st

TO RENT-FLATS. TO RENT-FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT-FURNISHED BOOMS, ALL FRONT, for gentiemen. 47 Monroe-st., opposite Palmer House. Apply at Room 17.

TO RENT-FURNISHED SDITE OF ROOMS TO one or two gentiemen. 25 Wabash-av., Flat S. TO RENT-FLAT OF 4 ROOMS IN BUILDING IS, IR and 20 Third-av., between Jackson and Van Buren-sta, suitable for small family. ALFRED W. SANSOME. Room 7, 110 LaSalie-st.

TO RENT-ROOMS, South Side.

To RENT-AT 39 AND 25 WARASH-AV., PLEASant and nicely furnished front rooms, with or
without board. Inquire at Suite 8.

To RENT-PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, NICELY
furnished (one flight), cheap, at 78 East Van Bu-TO RENT-THREE UNFURNISHED BOOMS AT To RENT-412 MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER THIR-teenth-st., large second story front room, hot and cold water, furnace and grate, closets.

Stores.
TO RENT-STORE NO. 24 EAST MADISON-ST.
5-story and basement, opposite Field, Leiter &
Co.'s who lessale house.
Three houses, with five scres of land each, in Montrose, eight uniles from Chicago. Inquire of
LAZARUS SILVERMAN, 70 La Salle-st. LAZARUS SILVERMAN, 70 Le Salle-st.

TO RENT-STORE AND BASEMENT, WITH
asphalt floor, 16 and B Third-sv; also front on
extension of Dearborn-st, between Jackson and Van
Buren. Power easily available. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 190 Le Salle-st.

TO RENT-SEVERAL GOOD STORES ON STATEst, north of Thirtieth, east front; also desirable
flats. Good house on Michigan-av., near Twentythird-st, Ed. Large desirable store on Madison-st,
west of State. Large store and dwelling. Thirtieth and
Garibaidi-sts, Ed. Can furnish good tenants for stores,
flats, or houses. GIBBS & CALKINS, 167 Le Salle-st.

TO RENT-OFFICE OR DESK ROOM IN MAJOR
The Sale and Madison-state at a reasonable price. Address E S. Tribune office. TO RENT-THIRD FLOORS IN AND 16 STATEtot, 22/150, excellent light, elevator, etc.; fine location for manufacturing jewelers, being the very centre of that business. Apply to D. A. LORING, Chicago
P. P. Exchange, in Madison-et.

TO RENT-LARGE AND SMALL WELL-LIGHTed rooms for manufacturing; power and elevator.
A. E. BISHOP, 16 South Jessens-etc.

WANTED-TO BENT.

WANTED-TO RENT.

WANTED-TO RENT-ABOUT MARCH 1. A nicely farmished house, by a family of four adults, not farther south than Twenty-second-st., oz. if on North Side, east of Clark-st., and convenient to business. Must have all modern improvements. Best of care guaranteed. Satisfactory references frumished as to responsibility, etc. Will pay a fair reint promptly in advance. State location and rent. Address I figure of the state of

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. KEAN, ITS CLARK-ST., CHICAGO—CONSTINUED INSIGN Free, personally or by letter, on chicago from the control of the control o Illustrated book exists, e.g., Frice, il postpaid, prescriptions for all diseases. Frice, il postpaid.

N E R V OUS EX HAUSTION — A MEDICAL N essay, comprising a series of lectures de ilivered at Kaho's Museum of Anatomy, on the cause and cure of premature decline, showing indisputable low lost health may be regained, shording cles synopsis of impediments to marriage, and the trees ment of nervous said physical deplitity, being the result of twenty years' experience. By mail, it cents, currency of postage stamps. Address Secretary Kahn Museum, 28 Broadway, New York.

MUSICAL.

READING MURIC AT SIGHT.

READING MURIC AT SIGHT.

The class for ladies usees on Friday afternoon as half-past 7 o'clock as the HERSHEY SCHOOL OF MUSICAL ART, 65 and 65 Medicoff-st.

A M PREPARED TO LOAN MONEY ON DIA.

A M PREPARED TO LOAN MONEY ON DIA.

Diago, 22 Randoiph-st, one door east of Clark. Old
gold and sliver bought for cash or exchanged; for
ale, dismonds, watches, and jewelry 25 per cent less
than store prices. Business condennial. A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc., at one-half hroters' rates. B. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 12) Randolph-st. Established 1854. Rooms and 6, 13; Randoips et. Ratablished 1854.

A PPLICATIONS ATTENDED TO PROMPTLY for loans on furniture, planos, etc., without removal. Cash on hand. Room is, itil washington-st.

A NY AMOUNTS OF MONEY TO LOAN ON furniture, planos, etc., at lowest rates, without removal. Hoom il, 30 Dearborn-st.

A NY A MOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURO AND planos without removal. itil Handoiph-st., Room 6. A NY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND A pianos without removal. Is Handelphest, Room 4.

A NY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE

A without removal pianos and other good securities. Is Dearborn-st., Rooms II and IR.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER—

O Money to loan on watches, disamonis, and valuables of every description, at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Buillion Office (licensed), 20 East Madison-st. Established 1886.

lished 1955.

TAILED LIFE COMPANIES—POLICIES AND Ciaims bought; also those of solvent companies. HOLMES & BRO., 8 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY AT THE CUITEM False of interest. C. H. FEREY, Room T., 85 La Sali-st. MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE PIANOS.
Meta, without removal J. C. & G. PARRY, in
West Monroe-at.
MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED PROPERTY
in Chicago and vicinity, and on Illinois farms
within 150 miles. B. L. PRANE, 16 Dearborn-st. TO LOAN—800,000 AT LOW RATES OF INTERES On Chicago real estate and suburban acre property ADOLPH LOEB & BROTHER, 129 and 131 La Salle-s W HO WILL ADVANCE \$125 ON MY 5-YEAR OLD trotter and take him as security for a short time for a good bonus; sound and all right, and has a record of 2:25; I am in a pinch. Answer before 2 p. m. H 65, Tribune office.



A TTENTION -800 FOR \$135-1 MUST SELL MY upright?-octave rosewood plane, all modern improvements, only \$135. Address, at once, A 123, Tribune office.

une office.

A T ONCE—A PRIVATE BROKER WILL SACRIBee an elegant 75-cetave, triple-strung upright
plano, celebrated maker; only \$25, cost \$700. Address
A 121, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN UPRIGHT STEINWAY & SON'S
or Chickering plano; must be in good order and
nearly new. Address, giving description of instrument and price, C A B, Tribune office.

A BARE CHANCE-THE PROPERTY OF A gentleman who has listly met with a sad accident—SEE will buy his handsome and high-red and fast-trotting gelding Little Dan, sired by Wigert, dam the fast trotting mare Virginia, a record of 2:24%, by Goldsmith's Abdallah, son of Volunteer, grand dam by Richard's Bellfounder. Little Dan was foaled on the lith of May, 1874. He is Is hands high, he has a flowing mane and tall, color black, strong and chunky built, and has great endurance; he has fine clean limbs and good sound feet; he shows his fine clean limbs and good sound feet; he shows his fine clean limbs and good sound feet; he shows his fine clean limbs and good sound feet; he shows his fine clean limbs and good sound feet; he shows his fine clean limbs and good sound feet; he shows his fine clean limbs and good sound feet; he shows his fine clean limbs and good sound feet; he shows his fine clean limbs and good sound feet; he shows his fine clean limbs and free driver, needing no boods or weights; he does not shy or pull, and he is not afraid of locomotives or any other obstacle on the road, and will stand gently safe without being hitched and is of a weight of the shows him to be specified with perfect safety by a lady. The reach he specified with perfect safety by a lady. The road me nonths. I will give a week's trial to a responsible purchaser. He is without specified to a responsible purchaser. He is without so to blemish. Apply at the private barn, reach and indiama-av, between Michigan-av, and the lake.

A LARGE STOCK OF FASHIONABLE CAR-HORSES AND CARRIAGES. And Indiana-av, between Michigan-av, and the lake.

A LARGE STOCK OF PASHIONABLE CARriages, landaus, rockaways, coupelettes, the celebrated Fennoyer side-spring business buggies, and fine elliptic spring pleasure wagons. Also, a large lot of first-class second-hand vebriess, comprising good Killam landau, coupe, rockaway, a large number of buggies, etc. Will be sold very reasonable. PENNOYEE & CO., 300 Wabsab-av. I ness; horse is gentle, used to city, and perfects afe for lady. CARY'S Stable, 126 Michigan-av. WANTED—COMBINED SADDLE AND DRIVING horse, color bay, with black points, 15½ hands high, and weigh from 1,65 to 1,100 pounds; must be roung, stylish, and sound, and if well gatied, will pay what he is worth in cash. Address, for 5 days, 0 1, Tribune office.

South Side.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—LARGE AND SMAIL rooms, with board. Day boarders taken.

243 MICHIGAN-AV—ROOM AND BOARD FOR two persons.

470 WABASH-AV.—LARGE HANDSOMELY furnished room for two; best quality board.

481 WABASH-AV.—A FURNISHED SUITE OF front rooms on first floor, with board.

690 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT WITH BOARD a very pleasant single front room, heated and lighted. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., FURTH DOOR FROM the bridge—Front rooms, with board, 41 to 50 per week; without board, 51 to 8.

91 NORTH DEARBORN-AY.—NEWLY-FURNISHED sons best table board; day-boarders accommodated at 16 per week.

Hotels. Hotels.

CPARENCE HOUSE, CORNER STATE AND HABrison-sts., four blocks south of Palmer HouseBoard and room, per day, \$1.30 to \$2; per week, from
\$to \$10; also furnished rooms rented without board.

ENGLISH HOUSE, 31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—
Down again; single room and board, \$4 to \$7. Restaurant tickets, 21 meals, \$4.50. Transients, \$1 a day.

Taurant tickets, Il meals, \$1.50. Transients, \$1 a day.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., RIGHT OPposite Falmer House—Room and board, \$5 to \$1.50 per week; \$1.50 per day.

BOARD—MO SUITE OF ROOMS FOR SELF
(gentleman), child, and governess, where are
positively no other boarders. X X X, Tribune office.

DOARD—TWO GENTLEMEN WISH A LARGE
room with first-class board on the South Side,
Michigan—av. preferred. Address \$7, Tribune office.

A CORNER DRUG STORE, SOUTH SIDE, FOR able; rent sib; doing over sid daily; bargain; sl.50 KimBall & CO., E8 Washington-st, Room II. full particulars. Bé, Tribune office.

CONFECTIONERY AT SACRIFICE. MEAT MARket cheap. Cigar-store, good location. Tailorshop for \$75. LISSNER, 50 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SMALL STOCK DRY GOODS ETC.

Pitore for sale or rental low rent. Good chance for
party wanting nice town with every advantage. Address DRAWER, 37 Geneva Lake, Wis. TOR SALE—ONE-HALF INTEREST IN A GOOD I water-power, buildings, and wood-turning machinery. Call on C. FOREES at Tremont House tolay, or address FOREES & BAKEE, Petokey, Mich. day, or address FORBES & BAKER, Petoskey, Mich.

POR SALE—THE STOCK AND PIXTURES OF
an established millinery and dressmaking shop;
will be sold cheap; parties leaving city. Inquire at
58 West Madison-st.

CROCERY, DRUG, AND OTHER STOCKS
bought, sold and exchanged; no charge unless
successful; good business openings always on hand.

J. R. KIMBALL & CO., 126 Washington-st., Room H.

WANTED—A MAN WITH E.500 TO INVEST IN
an established business paying large profits, can
learn particulars of F. S. MOFFETT, Room II. IN
South Clark-st.

ATTENTION TRADESMEN AND MECHANICS—
Opening, posting, correcting, and closing books, ROGERS & REA, Room 9, basement, & La Salle-st.

DEDBUGS AND COCKBOACHES EXTERMINATcall or address A. Oakley, is Clark-st, Room 2. Ded by contract (warranted), Exterminators for sale. Call or address A. OAKLEY, IR Clear-st., Room & P. Call or address A. OAKLEY, IR Clear-st., Room & P. Call or address Box 18, Ceder Rapids, Iowa.

THE TURKISH, RUSSIAN, AND KLECTRIC bath-rooms at the Palmer House have been greatly enlarged, especially in the ladies' department, and are now very attractive. Try them.

WANTED-TO PURCHASE, A STOCK OF FARM implements, or stoves, in, and hardware, in Nebrisks or Kansa. Address HARDWARE, Kearney, Neb.

WANTED-TO RENT-ONE SECOND-HAND are proport safe monthly; rental to apply on payment of the instrument; capacity for books, in 14 Address CS, Tribune office.

WANTED-GROCERY STORE; WILL GIVE brick improved property, Hyde Park unimproved, clear, and cash. KIMHALL & CO., IZ Washington-st., Room B.

FIDELITY STORAGE CO., NOS. 78, 78, AND 80 EAST Van Buren-et., established 1875; permanent and reliable; for furniture and mercandise; advances.

CTORAGE FOR FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, Stunctes, etc.; chestpet and best in city. Advances at low rates. J. C. & G. PARRY, 10 West Honroe-et.

SEWING MACHINES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED-A YOUNG MAN. GOOD PENMAN,
who is competent to write a fair business letter;
must have first class references; state last employer,
Address C W. Tribune office. WANTED-CLERK. TO ONE WHO SPEARS
French s good situation is offered. Call for M. S.
CHINIQUY, at O. R. Keith & Co.'s.

WANTED—A GOOD BRASS STAMP CUTTER,
FOR particulars inquire of CULVER, PAGE,
HOYNE & CO.
WANTED—SIX FIRST-CLASS CABINET—
makers at once. The Wolfinger Organ Company, corner Randolph and Ann-sts. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS SILVER GILDER capable of taking charge of a picture moldin shop. Inquire at 30 South Canal-st., up-stairs. WANTED - AN ARSOLUTELY FIRST-CLA WANTED - CABINETMAKERS. APPLY AT once to Sherwood School Furniture Company, 26 and 25 Wabash-av. WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED KNIFE CUTTE for suits and cloaks. F. SIEGEL & BROS. 1 WANTED-A GOOD WOOD PATTERNMAKER WANTED-SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS TIN AND sheet-iron workers. Apply at No. 197 East Wast-

WANTED-AGENTS FOR "GEN. GENTED APpearance and average shifty for a business sure
to pay 800 to 80 a week on E0 to 100 capital. It will
pay the unemployed to investigate. Address with
stamp, Merrill Manufacturing Company, Room 1, 37
and 3 North Clark -1t. Chicago.

WANTED-AGENTS FOR "GEN. GENANT"S
Tour Around the World "; complete, reliable:
illustrated; price 22. R. C. TREAT, 107 Clark -81-, Chi-WANTED-A FEW REALLY GOOD SOLICIT-ors; must be men capable of approaching our best business and professional men in both city and country. Apply at Soom 6, 188 Dearborn-st, base-ments. WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELING
man to solicit orders for shirts. Address F a
Tribune office, stating experience, reference, and
salary. WANTED-ANJARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSman, Send references. State qualifications and
salary to WM. FOSTER, Des Moines, Iows.

WANTED-PRACTICAL FARMER; ONE THAT
can sow all kinds of seed by hand; must understand all branches of farm work; must be a good
milker, and a man of sober, steady habita, and no
other need apply. Call to-day at 20 South Desplaines.

WANTED-CANVASSING AGENTS TO SKILL
Miss Fanny Parnell's new book. "Hoven of
Ireland," 25 cents rotal." Address THOMAS KELLY,
Publisher, If Barclay-st., New York.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP. WANTED-A GOOD GERMAN, SWED Norwegian girl for general housewe American family. Call at 365 Michigan-Twenty-fifth-st. WANTED-A GERMAN OR SWEDISH GIRL for general housework; family of three, last WANTED-A GERMAN OR SWEDISH GIRI WANTED-A GIRL FOR LIGHT HOUSEWORK in family of three; no washing. SPENCER WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE work; German preferred. Call at 715 Illinois-si WANTED-AT 804 MICHIGAN-AV., A FIRST

WATED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL BOR GEN-eral housework in private family. References required. 734 Michigan-av. WANTED-EXPERIENCED HANDS TO MAKE
Men's scarts; a few nest sewers taken to learn.
No work given out. J. E. G. SCOTT & CO., 125 Franklin-st.

WANTED—GERMAN OR SWEDE NURSE GIRLS will pay good wages to one bringing food references. 35) East Chicago av. WANTED-A WET-NURSE FOR BABE 4 WEEKS WANTED-A COMPETENT NURSE FOR A child a year old. 1106 Prairie-av. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c. MAN OF COUNTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE COUNTY OF as bookkeeper, clerk, or like employment. Excellent recommendations E.W. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AUTIVE YOUNG man of business experience as bookkeeper, clerk, collector, superintendent; any honograble business; industrious, honest, strictly temperate, and lives as home. References first-class. F.S. Tribune office.

STUATION WANTED—BY AN EDUCATED MAN of business tact and experience, familiar with several languages, as correspondent, bookkeeper, or the like, has been in commercial pursuit for a great number of years; would do some copying; at all excepts of the like, has been in commercial pursuit for a great number of years; would do some copying; at all excepts of country for something to do, and if required would work cheap. Address B.S. Tribune of a general or local office; its years experience in this city. Best of city references. Interview solicited. Address E.S. Tribune office. view solicited. Address E S. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—CLERKSHIP IN OFFICE
or as collector; any kind of employment where
the services of an apperienced office man would be
useful. First-class city references. C S. Tribune.

CITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED
double entry bookkeeper or assistant, or bill or
entry clerk; a rapid pensoan; very quick at figures;
not afraid of work. References as to ability, integrity, sobriety, etc.; moderate sa.ary. C St. Tribune.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT Custom cutter of several years' experience in New York City. First-class references. Address B & Box 50l, Ottumwa. Is.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL pressman of eighteen years' experience. Sober and steady habits. Good references. E pl. Tribuna. SITUATION WANTED—BOK HEBE! I AM A SITUATION WANTED—BOK HEBE BOK HEBE B

GIAN, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATIONS WANTED—THE PACIFIC GARDEN
Mission will farmish help, free of charge. Address
M. FORTUNE, Secretary.

CITUATION WANTED—OF ANY KIND BY A
young man; speaks German; can take care of
borses. Apply at 25 Wabash-av., corner Jackson,
basement.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GOOD WILL

In girls to do second work or general housewor
in a small private family, either together or asparate
strangers in the city. Please call at 40 South Clinton strangers in the city. Please call at 61 South Clinton.
SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK;
thoroughly understands all its branches. Call at
northwest corner Chicago-av, and Clark-at, Room at
SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL
to do general housework. Call at 157 Portlandav., up-stairs, in the rear.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A GHRMAN GIRL AS
cook and hundress in a first-class family; Week
Side preferred. Call at 418 Wabash-av.
CITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK
and isundress. Call Wednesday and Thursday as
218 Fulton-at, first Sight.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A TOUNG GIRL
Ot do general housework or second work in a private family. Call at 58 South Haisted-st. CITUATION WANTED-BY A THOROUGHL.
ODDERHALES SOUTH SIGNATURE OF THE STREET teenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, ONE
of the thoroughly understands her business. Call at
MI Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL
In a private family for second work, Bouth Bide
preferred, Good references. Address O &, Tribuns TWANTED-A MAN WITH 25.00 TO INVEST IN WANTED-BY A GOOD STROWG.

WANTED-A MAN WITH 25.00 TO INVEST IN BOOM LIBRARY. SOME SALES OF ENERGY STROWG.

WANTED-A MAN WITH 25.00 TO INVEST IN BOOM Clark-st. BOOM LIBRARY. B SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENoff work in a private family. Good references
dis Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a private family. References
given if required. Address Cell, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—EMPLOYMENT OFFICE
for women: care used in selecting domestics.

NEITAG. ROOD, 51 and 65 La Salle-st.

NETTA G. ROOD, H and S Le Salle-st.

CITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH, OE Jron; cooking alone preferred. Good reference.

S Twenty-fourth-st.

CITUATION WANTED—FOR A NO. I GHRMAN girl to do general housework. Unqualified reference. 12 Twenty-fourth-st.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK and laundress in a private family. Best reference. 20 Twenty-second-st.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS of dreamaker; can st. well. Best of dry references. Terms reasonable. 66 Wabash-sv.

Employment Agencies.

CITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN SECTIONS OF GOOD SCANDING OF GOOD STANDING OF GOOD STANDING OF GOOD SCANDING OF GOOD STANDING OF GOOD STANDING OF GOOD SCANDING OF GOOD STANDING OF GOOD SCANDING OF GOOD STANDING OF GOOD SCANDING OF GOOD SCANDING OF GOOD STANDING OF GOOD SCANDING OF GOOD SCANDING OF GOOD STANDING OF GOOD SCANDING OF GOOD LOST AND POUND.

LOST—A TRAVELING SATCHEL IN GOIN from 8 Dearborn—st. to MS Ashisad av. A sain ble reward will be paid for its return to M. B. TA COTT. 8 Dearborn—st.

LOST—50 IN THREE BILLS, LIBERAL E ward if returned to C. T. BOXEY, 12 Clarket. Lost-FROM THE RESIDENCE SEDIES.

Lost-FROM THE RESIDENCE SEDIES.

Answers to the name of "Trick." Whosve

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

THAYER, Boston, is at the Trems LL SAGE, Jr., is at the Grand Pac

R. J. WHITLA, Winnipeg, is at the Tremont.
C. P. STRES, San Francisco, is at the Palmer.
A. M. HERRISOTON, Geneva, is at the Sherma.
A. C. DAVIS, Detroit, is a guest at the Sherma.

ens, of Milwaukee, is at the Gar Mrson, Dubuque, Is., is at the l

meners of this year's growth were resterday from New Orleans, and sold from \$1 to \$1.25 per quart. The concensisted of twenty quarts.

mperature yesterday, as observed by optician, \$8 Madison street, Taibung was at \$a. m., 45 degrees; 10 a. m., 52; 4 p. m., 60; 8 p. m., 52. Barometer, \$a. 8 p. m., 20.43.

nd Glaziers' Union, which had efore last, is not intending to orrectly stated. It is purely a lation, of which some of the unbers. It does not pretend to e waxes of labor, and therefore e waxes of labor, and therefore

MRS. ANNA ROSEMAN was run down at 12:2

and accepted. A vasi deal of time was spent in utine, and the meeting adjourned for one cek. The gathering was as private as the emer meetings.

The second-hand furniture dealers met last reading at Geohegan & Revell's establishment, oner of Randolph street and Fifth avenue. It is reported that the petition for a reduction of cir license had been presented to the Council its list meeting, and had been referred to the matiter on 'Licenses. This Committee will assider the matter some time during the next o weeks, and it was decided to call another esting as soon as the Committee reported. Let spending some little time in considering nor matters pertaining to their line of busiss, the meeting adjourned.

WILLIAM O'COMNOR, employed as a switchmon on the Michigan Central Railroad, while upting cars at 4:25 yesterday morning had his foaught in a frog, and was run over by a in backing down upon him. He was so badly ingled that the physicians who were called attend him were unable to give any pes of his recovery. He was taken to boarding-house, No. 52 State street, where died some four hours later. O'Connor was a gie man, 20 years of age, and did not underad the switching business, having been in the ploy of the Company only a short time. The roner will hold an inquest to-day.

**HE Climcal Society of Hahnemann Hospital d another session at the Grand Pacific last ning for the purpose of discussing malignant in the firm the discussion which owed. Membranous crop was also discussed, the benefit to be derived from having the least kept in a room at very high temperature. Ludiam said that the dry heat would soon must the oxygen in the room, especially if it a small bed-room, and what the little suf-residence was oxygen.

**EFFORM OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PRO

had hold with one hand of the railing of each and dangled there for some little time, until he dropped himself, falling so that the wheel passed over both his legs. He was alive whe Hahn and one or two others ran up to him, an asked them to kill him at ouce,—to take a revolver and blow his brains out. He had, it appears, come in on the train that day from Ore gon, Ill.

inte associates in this body, are desirous of giving expressions to our high appreciation of his character and services; therefore,

"Resolved, That by his death this Society has lost an esteemed member and faithful officer, and this community a model business man, who was faithful to every trust reposed in him, leading an exemplary life, and punctiliously discharging all his private, corporate, social, moral, and public obligations, and proving himself a master spirit in the many emergencies through which our city has been necessitated to pass during the past few years.

"Resolved, That, as members of this Society, and as fellow-citizens, we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family, and that our Secretary be requested to transmit a copy of this preamble and resolutions to them, and that a copy thereof be entered upon our records."

The lecture of the evening was delivered by Col. H. B. Carrington, U. S. A., of Hartford, Conn., the subject being the "Strategy of the War for Independence." It was listened to attentively, and the speaker was tendered a vote of thanks.

THE CITY-HALL.

THE Health Officer condemned 7,585 pounds of meat last week, and abated 163 nuisances.

COMMISSIONER DE WOLF left for Northampton, Mass., last evening, and will be absent tenders.

days.

THE Judiciary Committee is called for to-day, and the Committee on Streets and Alleys, South, for Saturday.

Among the building-permits issued yesterday

was one to K. Kelley to erect a two-story dwelling, No. 170 Thirteenth place, to cost \$1,600. ing, No. 170 Thirteenth place, to cost \$1,600.

FRED DANIELSON, who was sent to the Small-Pox Hospital from No. 178 Outario street, and C. Harrison, sent from the Denmark Hotel, were yesterday discharged as cured.

THE City Treasurer yesterday received \$3,763 from the Water Department, \$295 from the Controller, \$93 from the South Side Police Court, and \$1,647 from the South Side Collector, in scrip.

THE Corporation Counsel has not yet heard from the Illinois Drying Company as to what they propose to do in the matter of appealing the case which was decided against them a few days ago.

they propose to do in the matter of appealing the case which was decided against them a few days ago.

The work of inspecting the hotels was again postponed yesterday. Superintendent Kirkland and Marshal Swenie went to the Palmer House to commence, but in the absence of Mr. Palmer nothing was done.

The City Engineer has made an estimate of the cost of a viaduct at Sangamon street. He fixes the total cost at about \$46,990, of which amount about \$19,000 will have to be appropriated if the work is done this year.

COMMISSIONER WALLER yesterday wrote the officers of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company notifying them that the permit issued them some time ago to lay temporary tracks along Stewart avenue, over which to draw dirt for filling, had been withdrawn, and to act accordingly.

dirt for filling, had been withdrawn, and to act accordingly.

The death report for the week ending Saturday shows the deaths to have been 186, against 170 the preceding week, and 126 the corresponding week of last year. The principal causes of death were: Diphtheria, 21; convulsions, 18; consumption, 16; croup and pneumonia, 14 each; scarlet-fever, 6; measles, old age, inanition, and meningities, 5 each; and rheumatism, 1.

THE City Treasurer gave notice yesterday that he was ready to pay warrants for 1879, as follows: On account Department of Public Works, orders up to No. 11,633; Police Fund, to No. 9,838; Fire Department, to No. 11,453; Sewerage-Tax Fund, to No. 25,758; Street-Lamp Fund, to No. 42,119; Sewerage Fund, to No. 13,522; City-Hall Fund, to No. 16,309; Public-Library Fund, to No. 16,212; and General Fund, to No. 14,359.

and we was made years of age, and did not undersome with heid as inquest to-day.

The company only a short time. The coner will held as inquest to-day.

A PROSPECTIVE VEYO.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, West is another assiston at the Grand Pacific last ning for the purpose of discussing malignant interia. The attendance was light, owing to bad state of the weather. Dr. Ludiam read principal paper, which was a translation in the German, by Dr. Meisler, in regard to bad state of the weather. Dr. Ludiam read to the Council that a roadway through the treatment of the disease by oyanide of merg. Drs. Ludiam, Jessen, Talcot, Barr, Baisned the took part in the discussion which owed. Membranous crop was also discussed, and the Mayor, in advance, puts his foot down upon the strength of the discussion which owed. Membranous crop was also discussed the benefit to be derived from having the east kept in a room at very high temperature. Ludiam said that the dry heat would soon must the oxygen in the road, especially if it a small bed-room, and what the little suffer needed most was oxygen.

Serious was made yesterday of the death of limits of the council for the city to be used for park purposes only, and cannot be appropriated for anything else; see an advance, puts his foot down upon the continuous drive. The matter has not yet come to the Council, in the strength of the discussion which of the council that a sould soon anything that the property came to the city to be used for park purposes only, and cannot be appropriated for anything else; see anything that to allow a boulevard through it would make it dangerous, on account of the fast driving that would follow, to the lives of the women and children who principally occupy the park as a breathing-place. Rather than increase the existing dangers he would elose the present roadway, and other intramural to the council the continuous days and the council that the proposed ordinance are the purpose of coming a to the depot, when he saw Guernsey the purpose of comin

THE COUNTY-BUILDING. Among the cases set for trial this week are mess than four alleged homicides: O'Boyle tratton, Parkman, and Kelly.

THE Committee on Charities met yesterday, audited some bills, and granted some passes. The Committee on Hospital failed to get a quorum. At 10 o'clock this morning the Joint Committee on Public Service and Printing and Stationery will meet to consider the proposals for printing and stationery, and at 2 p. m. the Joint Committee on Buildings and Service will wrestle with the bids on the rotunda work.

er John with intent to kill said John.

JUDGE Grant Goodrich, Dr. Banks, and the
Rev. Dr. Williamson conferred yesterday afternoon with some members of the County Board
in regard to renting rooms in the Methodist
Church Block for the occupancy of the Board.
The rooms offered are those which have been
used as lecture-rooms by the Society of the First
Methodist Church, and the rent demanded is \$100
per month. Considering that the present rooms
are amply large enough for all purposes, and
can be rented for an indefinit time at the present rent.—\$60 per month,—there seems no reason
for making the change.

GOVERNMENT NEWS.

COLLECTOR HARVEY left last night for At the Sub-Treasury yesterday \$8,000 in silver

COLLECTOR SMITH arrived home Sunday, hav

r been obliged to give up his Southern trip on count of ill-health. He is now lying sick at residence in Lake Forest. An information was filed yesterday in the Dis-trict Court charging Henry F. Ruth, of Abing-don, with doing a retail liquor business without license. He was fined \$100 and costs, and went to jail in default.

MESSRS. GRADLE AND STROTZ, members of firm of wholesale dealers in tobacco, were yes terday brought before Commissioner Hoyne charged with making faise entries in their leaf-tobacco books. They were held in \$1,000 each to the District Court.

FOLLOWING are the dutiable goods received yesterday: Wilson Bros., 2 cases linens; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 8 cases dry goods; Fred Sauer, 2 cases dry goods; O. R. Keith & Co., 12 cases millinery goods; Puller & Fuller, 2 cases quinine; Rothschild, Schroeder & Eliel, 240 bales leaf-tobacco. The collections amounted to \$17,-43.

The revenue officers yesterday arrested John Zulfer, a salconkeeper at No. 457 Twenty-second street, for putting whisky in old casks from which the stamps had not been crased. They expect to prove that he received the whisky from the illicit still at Crown Point, which was raided a short time ago. When the raid was made the worm and still were found in parts, and there was no evidence on which to convict. It is expected that Zulfer will furnish the necessary criminating evidence. He was held in \$500 by the Commissioner.

PERVERE & CO.

Mr. H. L. Pervere, the suspended notion-manufacturer, and the representative of the creditors were engaged yesterday in taking stock, which will be completed to-day. A fuller statement of the affairs of the firm shows that Mr. Pervere started in business with \$1,000 to \$1,500 cf. bis own and boxcomed \$250 cf. statement of the affairs of the firm shows that Mr. Pervere started in business with \$1,000 to \$1,500 of his own and borrowed \$3,500 of his father, who afterwards loaned him \$5,000 more, making \$3,500. This is secured by a mortgage on his machinery which, he says, will not net at forced sale over \$2,000. The indebtedness is \$16,000 to \$17,000 to outside (Eastern) creditors, and also two judgment notes in favor of W. P. Tucker, Jr., formerly of the firm of Crane & Tucker, of \$13,000, and \$6,000 to the First National Bank, or Crosby, who is the representative of the bank and not its attorney, the bank using that name for some reason of its own. The note the bank holds was for money advanced by Mr. Johnson, assignee for Crane & Tucker, to help Mr. Pervere to get his business into better shape and thus enable him to make money and repay the original claim of \$13,000. This note was indorsed by W. F. Tucker, Sr., and W. F. Tucker, Jr., and discounted at the bank. The \$13,000 advanced by Crane & Tucker was hardly in the shape of an advance on consignments, but really a friendly aid, and treated as such. If judgments are enforced they will wipe him out completely. Mr. Pervere did not anticipate the action taken by his creditors, and had recently paid the bank \$250 on its account. He hopes to pay the bank a certain amount in cash, secure the balance, pay Mr. Tucker certain eash and the balance in notes and stock of the new Company, and do the same by the Eastern creditors. If he can compromise he will form a new stock company and give stock in part settlement, stating that the business is now profitable, for the general reasons which have improved all classes of trade. In his opinion, he would have sold this senson \$100,000 worth of goods.

It is understood that Mr. Pervere has garnisheed \$2,000 worth of outside indebtedness to the firm in order to secure the New York creditors, an arrangement which cannot fall to place him on a better footing with the former.

An examination of Bradstreet's commercial register shows th

C. B. FARWELL.

C. B. FARWELL.

ATTEMPTED ROBERRY OF HIS HOUSE.

At a quarter of 5 o'clock yesterday morning the alarm clock sounded in the house of Mr. C. B. Farwell, at Lake Forest. It had been set for the purpose of awakening his son Walter. The young gentleman was aroused, as was also his cousin, Charley Ward. They heard some unusual noises in the house, and got up. The latter took a five-chambered revolver which he had handy and stepped out into the hall at the head of the stairs. As he did so he heard retreating steps on the stairway. He followed, and had just reached the first landing when he was shot at. He was standing squarely on the landing, and the builet struck in the wall but a few inches from his left shoulder. It was pitch dark, so that nothing could be seen, but he fired in the direction of the shot. The ball lodged in a large bundle of clothing which the burgiar had under his left arm. The thief had an old-fashioned and worthless five-barreled revolver, with which he tried to return the fire. He raised the hammer to shoot a second time, but it caught at half cock. He tried twice unsuccessfully to pull it back, then threw the pistol away, and continued his flight down-stairs. While he was running, Mr. Ward shot at him again.

At this moment the young man discovered a second burglar in the act of retreating into the library, where it was afterwards found out a lot of articles had been gathered ready for removal. He reached over the banister and fired through the door at the man, the ball passing down through a sofa and into the floor. Then he ran down to the front steps and followed the first burglar whom he had met and fired at him again. This time the shot must have taken effect, as marks of blood were seen on the front steps. This last volley caused him to drop some other articles which he had been carrying in his left hand. The burglar who went into the library returned into the hall, after Mr. Ward went down stairs, and escaped by the back way through the kitchen.

When they came to make an examination to

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

CITY BONDS.

referred to the Pinance Committee, proposing to take up the water and sewerage bonds coming due in July, to the amount of \$781,000, by reissuing them. He recommended that the limit of interest they should bear should be fixed at 7 per cent,—the interest they are now bearing,—and since money is cheaper than when the bonds were originally issued, and since most of them are backed by the very best security, being a morrage upon the city's Waterourity, being a morgage upon the city's Water Works, the proposition is exciting some atten-THE MAYOR WAS SPOKEN TO

on the subject yesterday, and expressed great regret that the Controller had fixed the limit so high in the proposition to take up and reissue the bonds. In his inaugural address he had referred to the question of taking up the bonds whenever the city was able to, even before they became due, but a more thorough examination of the law had satisfied him that he had no such authority, especially if the bonds had to be purchased at a premium. He was, however, thority, especially if the bonds had to be irchased at a premium. He was, however, sartily in favor of refissing the bonds as prosed, and thought that while the city was mable pay them it could save at least 2 per cent of the pay them it could save at least 2 per cent of the gotten an offer to take the whole amount at 5 per cent by allowing a small commission. Later, however, he had secured an offer for 5 per cent at home, and without commission, but he expected to do even better than this; hence the impropriety of the Controller's limitation of 7 per cent. He went on to say that there were several things affecting the proposed reissue which had to be figured upon. In the first place, the city was in a good financial condition, and its credit was unsurpassed by that of any city in the money markets of the world. The security for these bonds—or the most of them—gave the holders the right to step in, in case of default, and take charge of the collection of the water-tax, etc., and, since they ran twenty years, be did not see how any local or corporation bonds could be more valuable. Then, again, there was a proposition on foot to REFUND THE GOVERNMENT SONDS AT ABOUT 3½ PER CENT,

which, if it became a law and was successful, would change the value of bonds generally. While the Government's were non-taxable, and local or coporation bonds were taxable, yet the result was practically the same, since the Assessors were so accommodating as to overlook them, or the holders of bonds so mindful of their own interests as to secrete them. He believed that the security for the city bonds was equal to that of the Government, and if the latter could be put upon the market at three and one-half, as was proposed, he thought it fair to assume that the city's bonds could be disposed of readily at an increase of one-half of 1 per cent, in which event, instead of the city saving 2 per cent by reissuing, it would save 2% per cent.

On the question, as proposed in the Council, of issuing the

BONDS IN SMALL DENOMINATIONS, so that they could be purchased and held at home by the people, he was outspoken. This, be thought, was just what ought to be done, not only for the reason that it would afford a safe and convenient means of investment as Government bonds would not sell at a premium of from 4 to 5 per c

SOUTH PARKS.

lence or trouble will occur in this regard.

SOUTH PARKS.

BOARD METING—MISCHALANSOUS BUSINESS.
The South Park Board met yesterday afternoon, Commissioner Morgan in the chair. Present: Commissioners Morgan, Cornell, Price ent: Commissioners Morgan ent: Chicago & Western Indiana Raifroad to cross at Western indiana Raifroad to the Supervision of Property would be damaged if the raifroad of the capture of the Cornel was not of the Raifroad to cross at Western indiana Raifroad to the subjected by the city, should be kept in repair by the city of the city of

park.
A letter was read from Osgood McFarland, of St. Paul, offering to sell seventeen feet fronting Stony Island avenue, so that the Board may widen Fifty-seventh street, for \$850. Referred to the Land Committee, to report at the next

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

THE REV. DR. MITCHELL,
who was one of those present at the ShermanHouse conference Monday regarding the Sunday question, was seen by a Trubura reporter
yesterday, and asked how the meeting came bout, and what its object was.
"The object," said he, "was to get a free ex

"The object," said he, "was to get a free expression of opinion as to what was best to be
done, and what could be done. The meeting
was held at the suggestion of some of the members of the Committee."

"WAS A COMPRONISE TALKED OF?"

"No. The question is one where that word
cannot be properly applied. The clergymen on
the Committee have gone into the movement
not as such, but as citizens having an equal
share with others in good order,—not with the
idea of seeking to enforce the observance of

"None of them have precisely the same ideas regarding Sunday, but the probability is that there are certain common grounds on which we and the gentlemen we met at the conference can act together."

"As, for instance?"

"A very decided limitation of the liquor business on Sunday, though many of us would be glad to see it wholly suppressed on that day and every day of the week. There are without doubt a large number of respectable people in the community whose views on the general temperance and Sunday questions do not agree with ours, but who would be perfectly willing, as was evident at the conference, to unite with all respectable citizens of every shade of opinion in securing a decided repression or diminution of the liquor traffic on Sunday, and, among other things, the prohibition of processions with music."

"WHAT ABOUT THE THEATRES?"

"I do not think the gentlemen we conferred with would demand the closing of the theatre Many of us believe that they ought to be close That is our decided individual opinion."

"Public sentiment is opposed to it?"

"It is doubtful whether the theatres could telosed by law, or whether it is desirable to a tempt to do it in that way. I don't think it could be done; but I have not had sufficient opportunity to possess myself of the facts. Since the conference I have hardly given thought the matter, and am not prepared to express an opinion as to its practicability."

"What do you think will be the outcome of the conference?"

"Nothing year, definit may arise from it. "WHAT ABOUT THE THEATRES?"

"What do you think will be the outcome of the conference?"

"Nothing very definit may arise from it. I suppose the members of the Committee feel that the object of the conference was met to a considerable extent in having heard from the gentlemen an expression of their views, though they are not materially different from what we knew they were."

"Was the report in The Tribung a correct account of what occurred there?"

"Yes; though it was stated that we 'meisted' on certain things. The conference was not one which permitted anybody to insist. It was not a debate, but simply a

COURTEOUS AND FRANK EXPRESSION OF OPINION

"Il around. No debate was attempted."
"Do you expect to have another conference?"
"I do not know whether we will or not. The committee hasn't met since."
"Have you,any idea what the Committee purpose doing?"
"I cannot tell. We haven't seen one another."
"They will do something?" "They will do something?"
"I have no doubt they will, but what, I can

"I have no doubt they will, but what, I cannot tell until we get together."

"They do not intend to drop the subject?"

"O no. We appreciate the position of affairs here,—the cosmopolitan character of the city, the honest differences of opinion that exist among many respectable citizens,—and we do not suppose it possible to reduce the views of all the people to one; but, notwithstanding, for myself, I feel quite confidant that there are a vast mass of well-meaning, respectable people in mass of well-meaning, respectable people in Chicago that are no more in favor of free rum and open disorder and vice on Sunday, such as we have had (and to a very great extent), than the clergy are; and in this matter I move not as a clergyman, but as a citizen, as I have always interested myself since I have been here in everything that promotes the orderly and economical administration of our public affairs."

"Is not the mass you speak of in the minority?"

"Is not the mass you speak of in the minority?"

"I don't think so."

"I think they will ultimately prevail?"

"I think they will ultimately prevail if there is temperate action upon their part,—proper consideration paid to the honest differences of opfnion existing among us. If that is done, I think it will be found that a great improvement is possible. Perhaps not all desired could be brought about at once, but, gradually, a very great improvement could be made in the preservation of Sunday as a day of rest and order and in its observance in a way that would facilitate and encourage religious worship."

SALOON LICENSES.

THE PROPOSITION TO FUT UP THE PRICE.

At the last meeting of the Council, Ald. Phelps introduced a proposition, which was referred, looking to amending the ordinance governing the issuing of licenses to saloons so that the price should be \$165 instead of \$52 per year,—or, instead of \$182 per year,—or, Being an involved. looking to amending the ordinance governing the issuing of licenses to salcons so that the price should be \$156 instead of \$52 per year,—or, instead of \$1, \$2 per week. Being an innovation upon an old custom, it did not meet with much favor, of course, but there is more in it than would seem at a glange.

The Mayor was talked to on the subject yesterday, and was inclined to regard the proposition with favor, and as a move in the right direction. He thought the raising of the salcon license would be beneficial, not only to the public, but to the salcon-men, but he was not prepared to give an opinion as to whether the proposed raise was too high, or not high enough, from the fact that he had not given the question a great deal of consideration. He said, however, that the license for salcons in Chicago was lower than in any other city in the country; and to show the necessity of a raise, referred to the fact that he was transferring from ten to twenty licenses per week. This latter fact, he contended, showed that the cheapness of the license was constantly inducing persons to go into the salcon business to fall a few weeks later, which was working an exil all around. As it was, almost any person with \$25 could open a salcon, and the frequent transfers of licenses showed that an injury was being done to this class. With a higher license he thought there would be fewer salcons, the business would become more respectable, and, while no one would need to thirst for his "lager," the city would gain a greater revenue than it now does.

While talking upon the license question his Honor repeated some of his earlier theories on the general question. He said there was no more reason why a salcon abould be licensed at all than there was why the Dakery or dry-goods store should be. In fact, he was in favor of licensing everything, from the humblest reporter to the most aristocratic vender of peanuts. Every business man of every kind should pay a license for his store of factory, for his teams, wagons, etc., and each according

half of the first floor. It is predicted by sanguine persons that the customs officers will be
able to move in by June 1, but that is hardly
possible. The Sub-Treasury will be situated in
the southwest corner of the second floor. Very
fine apartments have
use. The vaults in connection with it
are of the strongest and most substantial
pattern. These rooms will not be ready before fall. The Internal-Revenue Department
will have rooms on the second floor also.
The fourth floor had been set aside for Gen.
Sheridan and his staff, but the rooms there are
so illy suited for this purpose that the idea has
been abandoned. The attic will be used for the
storage of papers and books. It is announced,
though not positively, that the entire building
will be ready for occupancy by Sept. I.

SUBURBAN.

The Board of Trustees met Monday, and, as the parties in interest were not ready to proceed in the matter of turning over Lake View avenue to the control of the Lincoln Park Commissioners, the subject was laid over ugtil the next

with St. Henry's German Catholic Church at Rosehili.

After the transaction of other minor matters the Board adjourned.

The Board of Trustees of the German Catholic Orphan Asylum have decided to erect a new asylum in piace of the one burnt last fall, at a cost of \$25,000, on the site of the old building on the north line of the town, and the congregation of St. Henry's Church, adjoining, have decided on beautifying and improving the cemetery adjoining the church, and, also, the erection of a new residence for the priest south of the church, on the Bridge road.

The Union ex-soldiers of the town, who number about 100, are about organizing for sociability and keeping up the fraternal feeling always expressed between soldiers, no matter where they meet, and for that purpose have called a meeting at Cook's Hall for Saturday.

SECRET SOCIETIES. Milwaukee, Feb. 17.—In addition to the arrangements for the triennial conclave, made by Wisconsin Grand Comma special session to-morrow, it was decided that the annual conclave be adjourned from

special session to-morrow, it was decided that the annual conclave be adjourned from Oshkosh, Sept. 7, to Milwaukee, Oct. 20, the latter date being the twenty-first anniversary of the organization of the Grand Commandery in Wisconsin. It was further agreed that the annual convocation of 1881 shall be held in Oshkosh.

Wisconsin Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, met in annual session to-day with a full representation from all of the Chapters in the State. The business transacted was of a routine character entirely. The election of officers will take place to-morrow.

INDIAMPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 17.—The American Order of United Workmen have elected the following officers: Grand Master, Louis Finkline, Terre Haute; Foreman, Fred Conner; Overseer, F. M. Warford; Recorder, J. Salsick, Terre Haute; Foreman, Fred Conner; Overseer, F. M. Warford; Recorder, J. Salsick, Terre Haute; Receiver, N. S. Byram, Indianapolis; Watchman, W. Sears, Newport; Trustee, J. B. Lyons, Terre Haute; Representatives, P. H. Barrett, New Albany; G. F. Cookerly, Terre Haute; and John T. Francis, Indianapolis.

Special Dupatch to The Chicapo Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 17.—The Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F. commenced their annual session at Representative Hall this morning with a large attendance.

at Representative Hall this morning large attendance.

There died on the morning of the 15th inst., of cancer in the stomach, at his residence, No. 160 Throop street, James Wright, of this city, in the 62d year of his age. Mr. Wright chose his residence in this place at an early day, establishing himself in a very prosperfirm of James Wright & Son. In business he was honest, systematic, untiring, and accurate; his social qualities were such as endeared him to all with whom he came in contact, and made for him many friends. He was ever doing some deed of kindness, some act of charity, and will be remembered He was ever doing some deed of kindness, some act of charity, and will be remembered as a light of hope and cheer in many a toil-some path. In 1849 he commenced business in Chicago, continuing the same up to three months ago, when his failing health bade him prepare for the great change that awaits all. He arranged his earthly affairs, and looked about him to meet his friends, to welcome and smile on old companions and associates. He died as becomes a good man, without fear, and with full confidence in his Redeemer, furnishing every evidence to those who walked with him to the brink of the dark valley that Death is only another Life. He leaves an extended acquaintance, a large circle of friends to miss him, a wife, three sons, and two daughters to mourn for him. To them there will be weariness and watching in this their affliction. All the flowers we can strew and the sunshine we can pray for shall be for them the pathway of the bereaved.

The funeral took place from his late residence, corner Congress and Throop streets, at 20'clock yesterday afternoon. After the services, which were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Peddie, with an opening and closing hymn, the remains were borne to the hearse by William Sollitt, John McCauley, Louis Haas, William McClure, John Sollitt, Charles Degenhardt, D. L. Jurgens, and George W. Bailey, and were followed by carriages to Graceland.

NEW YORK LIFE.

The New York Express of the 12th inst. published an editorial on "Life-Insurance," which contains some interesting facts relative to that line of business. It makes the statement that, while almost everylother branch of industry is protected, life-insurance is exposed to full competition from foreigners; yet the field is so ably worked that the foreign companies are not even permitted to glean here. A perusal of the thirty-fifth annual report of the New York Life-Insurance Company will show the reason for this. Its surplus is over seven millions.

The Eldredge Sewing-Machine.—It leads the world, and is the best for you to buy.

The Eldredge Sewing-Machine.—It leads the world, and is the best for you to buy. Sold on monthly payments. 199 State street. No FANCY PRICES—Best set teeth, \$8; filling % rates, McChesney Bros., Clark and Bandolph-sts.

PARDEE—Feb. II. of Bright's disease, after a painful illness of sixteen Boonths, at New Haven, Conn., Isaac Pardee, aged El years.

GOLDSTEIN-On Monday, Feb. K. Kate, beloved wife of Simon Goldstein and daughter of Henry and Rebecca Meyer, aged IS years and 7 weeks.
Funeral this (Wednesday) morning at 10 o'clock from her late residence, ICM Prairie-av. Friends invited to affend the funeral.

IF LaCrosse (Wis.), New York City, Denver, and San Francisco papers please copy.

JOHNSON—Monday, Feb. M. saddenly, of pneumonia, Henry K., son of John S. and Jerusha Johnson, aged Il years.
The remains will be taken to Wooster, O., for interment.

FLETCHER—Feb. IS, at his residence, No. 178
Howe-st., of pneumonia, Joel W. Fletcher, Esq., late of Cambridge, Mass., aged 67 years.

IF Massachusetts papers please copy.

BEERS—Feb. II, of diphtheria, little Harry, son of Minard L. and Hattle M. Beers, aged 4 years and 5 months.

DOWNEY—At Joliet, Feb. 18, after a lingering ill-ness, Catherine, widow of the late J. B. Downey, aged greats, [37 Owege (M. Y.) and Hamilton (Ont.) papers please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
will give their monthly members' reception tomorrow (Thursday) evening in Lower Farwell Hall.
The excrease will consist of music, vocal and instrumental, select readings, and Secretary's report. An
interesting arogramme has been prepared. Tickets
free for ladies and gentlemen at the office of the Y.

M. C. A., No. 150 Madison-st.

THE CHICAGO ECLECTIC MEDICAL SOCIETY
I will meet this evening at College Hall, No. 511
State-st.

WILLIAM COOK, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF
Kinsie Street Railroad Breach Y. M. C. A., will
lead the noon meeting to day.

COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO.

Their popular monthly drawings, never postponed have taken place regularly in the CITY OF LOUIS-February 28.

Whole tickets, 22. Half tickets, \$1.

AUCTION SALES. By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

WILL CLOSE OUT AT AUCTION.

Wednesday, Feb. 18, AT 10 A. M. SHARP, 150 Cases Men's Calf and Buff, Cong., Alex. and Dom Pedro. 60 Cases Boys'. 75 Cases Men's Calf Boots. 150 Cases Women's Kid and Goat Butter, Side Lace, and Pol.

30 Cases Misses'. O Cases Child's Wear, and 30 Cases Men's Kip Plous. All of the best makes in style and quality. THURSDAY, Feb. 19, at 9:30

RECULAR SALE CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

By FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO., For Our Sale at 9:30 This Morning, THE ENTIRE OUTFIT First-Class Restaurant, CROCKERY, GLASS AND PLATED WARE Cost over \$700; nearly new,

CLOTH, MATTING, &c. ALSO REGULAR LINE Furniture, Carpets, And HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

Don't fail to attend for bargains.

Don't fail to attend for bargains.

PLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO.,
St and St Randylph-st. By D. LONG & CO., Auctioneers, III Randolph st.

637 West Congress-st, near Wood, AT AUCTION,
THURSDAY, Feb. B. as illustrinch, consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-cours, and Kinchen Furniture,
Beds and Bedding, Carpetts, Saves, Cockery, &c., &c.
R. LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR WEDNESDAY AUCTION SALE, This (WEDNESDAY) morning. Feb. 18, at 10 o'clock, at our Room, 173 Randolph-st. Parlor and Chamber Suits, Bry Chairs, Lounges, Bedding Carpets, Stoves, Crockery, etc.

BY WM. MOOREHOUSE.

AUCTION SALE, Chattel Mortgage Sales Of the contents of Two Houses, removed, for onerenience of sale, consisting of Marble and Wood for
Chamber Furniture, Perior Furniture, 1-stop OrnaMarble Top and other Tables, Carpets, etc., the confirst of the Content of the Content of a for-com House, in first-class order, and a
very time Marble Top Restaurant Tables and other
fixtures.

Both sales without reserve, by order of Mortgases,
WM. MOORRHOUSE, Auctioness.

By HENRY FRIEDMAN & SONS, By HENRY FRIEDMAN & SONS, Auctioneers, E6, 201, and 26 Randolph-81.

Attention? Hotel Men, Restaurant Keepper, and Steamboat Men. Auction Sale of HOTEL CHIMA WARE (Thick and Haif Thick).

We will sell on Wednesday Morning, Feb. R, at B o'clock, in addition to our regular large line of Wass Granite, C. C., and Rockingham and Yellow Wass, Glassware, Fancy Vases, etc., a large line of Wass Granite, C. C., and Rockingham and Yellow Hotel China in quantities to suit purchasem.

China in quantities to suit purchasem, and successful and part of Selection of the Selection of the Committee of the Selection of Selecti

REGULAR AUCTION SALE DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
Hats and Caps, Notions, &c., WEDNESDAY, Feb. 18, at 10 a. m. sharp. otice our advertisement in next Saturday's Tr HENRY & HATCH, Auction

CANDY. CANDY.

CANDY Send & E. & Or & for a suppose to the base of the ba

HAIR Wholesaic & Retail, Send for privilege in the state of the state SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES PAIRBANKS, MORSS & CO. 111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.

INSURANC Blue Statements for penses and Losses

Per Cent! Impairment of Net Su penditures in Exce Income.

Experience of the Five -Happy in Hop Better Times. Hew York Still the Stun -Demoralization Else

Etc., Etc.

New York, Feb. 13,-Now t new York, Feb fire-insurant the fire-insurant per published, people such matters may ive the extent of th

A summary of the figures follows:

THE NET SURPLUS the companies have progre of their net surplus,—w

1879:

Componics.
American, New York.
Citizens', New York.
Germania, New York.
Germania, New York.
Germania, New York.
Home of New York.
Howard, New York.
Long Island, New York.
Long Island, New York.
Manhattan, New York.
Mechanics' & Traders', N. Y.
Merchante', New York.
New York Bowery, N. Y.
New York Bowery, N. Y.
New York Bowery, N. Y.
Pacific, New York.
Phenix, New York.
Williamsburg City, N. Y.

American C. St. Louis Piremen's, Baltimos The following are the ga

Componies.
Bradway-New York.....
Buffalo-German.
Continental, New York....
Eagle, New York...
German-American, N. York. gara. na of Hartford. aerican, New Jersey. Pennsylvani merican, New Jersey merican, Pennsyivan loyiston, Massachuse Bojiston, Massachusetts...
Connecticut.
Detroit, Michigan
Fire Association, Penn'vania
Firemen's, New Jersey.
Franklin, Pennsylvania...
Girard, Pennsylvania...
Girard, Pennsylvania...
Hartford, Connecticut.
Manufacturers', Massachusetts.
National, Connecticut.
National, Connecticut.
Northwestern, Wisconsin...
Pennsylvania.
Faccix, Hartford.
Faccix, Hartford.
Springfield, Massachusetts...
Washington, Massachusetts...
Washington, Massachusetts...
Washington, Massachusetts...

mics. It appears that the m panies determined to pay di they were earned or not. T depletion of net surplus and ing of more money paid o celyed. In this the English fered with their. American leading companies which has are as follows:

its', New York.

Alliance, Massachusetts American Central Fremen's Fund. Manufacturers', Massach People's, Trenton. La Caisse, Paris. Scottish Commercial. REMARKABLE :

WATCHES.

MALAN DISTRIBUTION CO. oruary 28.

age, Anthorized by Act of the 1869, and Sustained by Alt Kentucky, occurred regularly my of every Month, Sundays were supervised by Promine-tiate. Half tickets, Sl. 27 tickets, 30

r club rates were made to home of drawing published in Louisvill and New York Herald and mailed a maft or express.

upward by Express can be sept a Journal Building) Louisville, Ky. UCTION SALES. 0. P. GORE & CO., LL CLOSE OUT

AUCTION. sday, Feb. 18. T 10 A. M. SHARP, s Calf and Buff, Cong., Alex.,

's Calf Boots. en's Kid and Goat Butter. ce, and Pol

Fear, and 30 Cases Men's Kip Pious, makes in style and quality. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 30 and 82 Wabsab-av, Y, Feb. 19, at 9:30. ECULAR SALE Y AND GLASSWARE.

MO. P. GORE & CO., Anction HEIM, BARKER & CO.,

e at 9:30 This Morning. ass Restaurant, LASS AND PLATED WARE RS, 35 TABLES, OIL I, MATTING, &c.

ure, Carpets. USEHOLD GOODS.

D. LONG & CO., neers, 173 Randolph-st.

s of the two-story and basement dwelling.

ngress-st_near Wood AUCTION,
B, as 10 o'clock, consisting of Parageroom, and Kitchen Furniture,
Carpets, Stoves, Crockery, &c., &c.
B. LONG & CO., Auctioneers. DNESDAY AUCTION SALE Y) morning, Feb. 18, at 16 o'clock, toom, 173 Handolph-st. d Chamber Suits,

. MOOREHOUSE. TION SALE, Mortgage Sales Two Houses, removed for con-nsisting of Marble and Wood Top. Parlor Furniture, 7-stop Orsas, er Tables, Carpets, etc., etc.; and t same time and place, the con-House, in first-class order, and to op Restaurant Tables and other

reserve, by order of Mortgagest. L MOOKEHOUSE, Auctionest. FRIEDMAN & SONS, 50, 201, and 266 Randolph-st

Men. Restaurant Keepers, and Men. Restaurant Keepers, and Men. Sale of HOTEL CHINA last Thick).

Gour regular large line of White Rockingham and Yellow Ware, asse, etc., a large line of Hotel to Suit purchasers. The same die Dishes, Mend Dishes, Tea and Sers, Plaises, Water and Ice Juga, Butters, Covered Dishes, etc., and the suit prices not to be obtained from y article solid without reserve. Men Iry Firle DMAN & CO. BO. W. BECKFORD, Salesman, NRY & HATCH, Chas. E. Raddin & Co., 139 Wabash-av.

DS, CLOTHING, Caps, Notions, &c., b. 18, at 10 a.m. sharp. CANDY.

CANDY.

nd 81, 22, 33, or 45 for a sample x, by express of the best after the condition of the best at the condition of the best at the condition of the best at the condition of the condition o

Tourists, Travelers, Exc.
Sionists should visit
CHFAS, T. WILLYS
For Trunks, Estchels, Base
&c. It will pay.
No. 134 State-st. IR GOODS. nolesale & Retail. Send for pris.
Goods sent C. O. D. anywhese agent for the "MULTIFORM.
gs made to order and warrants

2 w Madison St. Chicago

CALES. FAIRBANKS' CALES
OF ALL KINDLE
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Expendi Companies. Income. Income. Utres. Utres. Utres. Utres. Utres. Utres. Utres. 196,522 \$ 212,311 utralo. 134,664 159,230 (Utzens', New York 274,976 286,171 annuver. Alliance, Massachusetts.
American Central
Piremen's Fund.
Manufacturers' Massachu'ts
People's, Trenton.
La Caisse, Paria.
Soottish Commercial.

SOME REMARKABLE EXPERIENCES.
The four American companies whose in-

Blue Statements for 1879-Expenses and Losses 100 Per Cent! Impairment of Net Surplus-Expenditures in Excess of

INSURANCE.

Experience of the Five Leaders -Happy in Hopes of Better Times.

New York Still the Stumbling-Block -Demoralization Elsewhere, Etc., Etc.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune,
NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Now that the annual
starms of the fire-insurance companies
are been published, people who are incrested in such matters may very plainly
creeive the extent of the disasters of the
st year. They will quickly recognize the fact
set it was a disastrous year and that a few year. past year. They will quickly recognize the fact that it was a disastrous year and that a few more like it would reduce the truly solvent companies to a small number. They will recognize the further fact that the large agency offices, whose busines is scattered so generally that the profits in one locality will make up the losses of another, are the only ones likely so endure the disastrous years.

THE EXPENSE ITEMS. One of the first discoveries of a close ex-nination of the returns of the companies will be that the expense ratios of the fire-insurance mpanies have increased during the year. than ever to keep themselves in running order; and in spite of the bad beginning of than ever to keep themserves in running order; and in spite of the bad beginning of 1872, when it was apparent to everybody that the year would be comparatively profitless, no effort seems to have been made to reduce the expenses. The New York companies report an expense ratio of 43.6 per cent upon premium receipts in 1879 against 42.8 in 1878. The out-of-town companies report a small decrease, and the foreign companies an increase in the same items. The total premium income of all the companies (fire and marine) reporting to the New York Insurance Department was \$53.517.321. The total expenses (other than losses and dividends) were \$19.62.55, -cqual to a ratio of 36½ per cent. The losses absorbed 63½ per cent, so that the curious anomaly is presented of an aggregate of expenses and losses combined equaling the aggregate of income. The cost of management is one of the socrets why the companies are not more prosperous. They pay out too large sums for expenses, and cannot hope for really healthy results until a reform is effected in expenses. The payment of dividends under these circumstances was a clear call on the net surplus of the companies, and it is not surprising that so many of them show a reduction in the net surplus column.

RESULTS OF THE BUSINESS FOR 1879. A summary of the figures just published shows how gloomy the picture presented must have been to the managing officials of the various companies. Briefly given, in rison with the previous year, they are as follows: 28 follows: Dec. 31, 1879.

Total assets— 1879.

New York companies. \$ 54,999,174 \$ 56,548,770.

Cohor States. 65,750,534 65,528,383

Other States	00,100,004	00/010/100	
Foreign companies,— American branches	24,008,424	21,185,789	1
Total	143,858,132	\$143,281,542	1
Premiums— New York companies Other States Foreign companies	17,163,122 17,841,806 13,629,828	\$ 16,884,882 19,011,685 11,942,664	
	48,684,755	\$ 47,839,181	
New York companies Other States Foreign companies	9,943,882 10,764,117 8,514,546	\$ 7,990,348 10,007,663 5,905,594	
Total	29,232,545	\$ 23,833,605	
New York companies Other States Foreign companies	21,252,208 24,681,891 14,572,778	\$ 20,822,396 25,777,973 12,788,928	
Total	60,506,872	\$ 59,389,296	
Total expenditures— New York companies\$ Other States Foreign companies	21,830,479	\$ 19,337,006 23,876,733 9,785,797	-
Total	58,902,040	\$ 52,999,536	
Net surplus— New York companies\$ Other States	17,032,135 18,147,666	\$ 18,279,739 16,694,919	-

ncipal companies. The comparison is tween Dec. 31, 1878, and the same day in

1879:		
Companies.	1879.	1878.
American, New York	8 475,871	\$494,548
Citizens', New York	483,579	503,768
Farragut, New-York	138,833	161,067
Germania, New York	752,754	754,433
Greenwich, New York	343,749	344,301
Home of New York	1,320,785	1,363,488
Howard, New York	116,815	133,948
Jefferson, New York	290,776	314,003
Long Island, New York	253,533	281,942
Manhattan, New York	140,928	228,564
Mechanics' & Traders', N. Y.	238,166	281,637
Merchants', New York	159,762	225,033
New York Bowery, N. Y	386,940	410,568
New Mak Equitable, N. Y	316,395	324,262
Pacific, New York	399,052	426,132
Phenix, New York	467,086	674,742
Star, New York	121,591	171,318
Williamsburg City, N. V	413,696	450,316
American C., St. Louis	230,534	238,301
Firemen's, Baltimore	98,268	112,490
Insurance Co. N. America	2,339,518	2,480,078
Merchants', New Jersey	419,634	432,765
Newark Fire	352,565	366,531
The fellowship 4	Committee on the Santage Control	44

Merchants', New Gersey. 419,634 422,765
Newark Fire. 382,565 386,531
The following are the gainers among the principal companies, which will show pretty clearly, in comparison with the foregoing list, how the agency companies, as a whole, have made better progress than their stay-at-home neigbors, although there are some of both kinds in each list. The gains are as follows:

Net surprises. Net Continental, New York 1,105,319
Ragie, New York 544,412
German-American, N. York 875,606
Glen's Falls. 453,217
Hanover, New York 685,945
Niagara. 517,458
Altina of Hartford 2,355,965
American, New Jersey 718,408
American, Pennsylvania 588,809
Boyiston, Massachusetts 174,764
Connecticut 200,662
Detroit, Michigan 222,683
Fire Association, Penn'vania 751,004
Firemen's, New Jersey 67,572
Franklin, Pennsylvania 587,572
Franklin, Pennsylvania 587,863
Hartford, Connecticut 365,309
Manufacturers' Massachu'st 253,084
Manufacturers' Massachu'st 253,084
Martiord, Connecticut 364,304
Morthwestern, Wisconsin 144,251
Fennsylvania 807,973
Phonix, Hartford 874,504
Spengfield, Mussachusetts 413,266
Boyingfield, Mussachusetts 413,266
Washington, Massachusetts 413,266
How Some Of THE COMPANIES FA

How some of the COMPANIES FARED.

The most remarkable feature of the annual statements, however, is the showing made of the excess of expenditures over income. In the list of companies which made gains in their net surplus last year it will be noticed that very few of them are New York companies. It appears that the managers of com-panies determined to pay dividends whether they were earned or not. The result was a depletion of net surplus and a very bad show-ing of more money paid out than was re-ceived. In this the English companies suf-fered with their American cousins. The leading companies which had this experience are as follows:

Mme. Hatazzi Married Again.

New York Times.

The notorious Mme. Ratazzi is now reported to have secured another husband in the person of a Spanish engineer and Deputy. Señor De Rute. She has been on the eve of marriage, according to European gossip, at least a dozen times within as many years; but, so far as known, she has had two legal lords before De Rute met his doom. Of late not much has been heard of her; but it has been no fault of Madame that she has fallen into comparative obscurity. She has ever enjoyed being under the calcium-light of curious observation. She has delighted, and still delights, in making people talk, in surprising the

come is the largest are the Insurance Com-York, Ætna of Hartford, and Phenix of Brooklyn. Side by side with these is the Liverpool & London & Globe Company. These companies show a very remarkable experience in their total income and expenditure columns, as follows:

Companies.

Companies.

Receipts.

Receipts.

Gurez.

Ins. Co. of North America.

\$3,498.523

\$2,471.118

Home of New York.

\$2,832.219

\$2,802.590

Ætna of Hartford.

\$2,561.572

\$2,511.413

Phenix of Brooklyn.

\$2,277.759

\$2,565.613

Liverpool & London & Globe.

\$2,702.127

\$2,604.794

But, if we analyze these statements still further and deduct both income from investments from the receipts and dividends upon capital from expenses, it will be seen that the actual results of the underwriting experience of the past year were quite disastrous. Take these of the companies again in the results of their underwriting, pure and simple:

Receipts.

Expendiless interes, less theres, less interes, less finance, le

Liverpool & London & Globe. 2,505,521 2,04,794
These two tables might be enlarged so as to embrace many more companies, but the unfortunate drift of the entire business of fire-insurance can be interred from these showings. Evidently if the companies had simply husbanded their invested funds and trusted to their earnings for the expected dividends, they would have been far better off than by continuing to accept the risk of the country at the notoriously inadequate rates of the past tyelve months.

THE PROSPECT FOR 1880.

As a whole the prospect for the present year is a great improvement upon the past. It is pretty generally understood among the companies that their misfortunes began in January, 1879, followed by other misfortunes early in the spring. Those experiences paved early in the spring. Those experiences paved the way for a poor showing for the first six

carly in the spring. Those experiences paved the way for a poor showing for the first six months, but it is noticeable that the last half of the year marked an improvement. Several companies whose statements July I showed a lamentable excess of expenditures over receipts, made up the deficit and gained so rapidly in the last six months as to show a respectable profit on the whole year's business. The impetus of the business boom has finally struck insurance, and the rates have advanced so generally throughout the country that the companies have high hopes of a profit for this year. The most encouraging event of all is the companies have high hopes of a profit for this year. The most encouraging event of all is the companies have freedom from severe losses during the month of January. Last year it reached fur up into the millions,—the City of New York alone contributing its quota of \$5,000,000 in a single week. This year the January losses are not one-tenth of the sum of last year. On the other hand, the increased rates and the demand for additional insurances arising from increased values and larger stocks of merchandise have given an upward tendency to the receipts of the companies, and nearly all of them report a large advance in premiums. The beginning of February keeps up the good work, and the companies are fairly on the road to prosperity again, in their own opinion. Any very disastrous conflagration which catches a great number of companies may spoil this calculation in a single night, but from the experience of the past the losses are so much the heaviest in the winter, when defective flues, eracked stoves, and other concemitants of cold weather produce fires, that the companies to the hearts of the companies.

There are some dark shadows in this bright

THE NEW YORK SITUATION STILL BAD.

There are some dark shadows in this bright There are some dark shadows in this bright picture, notwithstanding a most desperate effort is and has been for some time in progress to remove them. New York, Boston, and Philadelphia are all suffering from the continued demoralization of rates. Here this effort thus far has produced only a reform in the twenty or thirty blocks called the Dry-Goods District. In this limited territory rates have advanced from 50 to 100 per cent. Outside of it the rates are about what the property-owners are willing to pay. Boston says there can be no reform there until we reform here, and Philadelphia whines in about the same strain. The Tariff-Association tinkers are still at work tinkering, and although a few weeks ago it seemed probable a tariff of rates would be in force long before this date, the work still lingers on incompleté. Apparently one-half of the companies don't care and the other half don't know how. The scheme has been so mixed up with questions about brokerage, and rebates, and fines, and forefettures that it is cumbersome. Nobody appears to believe in its efficacy, and in the published interviews of prominent companies the majority openly avow their belief that the Tariff Association is dead. But there are some earnest men hard at work trying to save the scheme, and they may succeed at last.

EATES DON'T ADVANCE.

A BUSH FOR ENGLISH COMPANIES. Somehow an unpatriotic sort of an impres sion prevails here that the old and respectable English companies are better than the American offices; and it is a well-known fact that these companies are gradually se-curing the cream of our business. Let a new English company open an agency in this city, and immediately its office is crowded with appli-English company open an agency in this city, and immediately its office is crowded with applicants for insurance, and the smallest company from abroad can in a few months outrank many of the oldest and most respectable of the city offices. This is so universally recognized by the home offices that they are constantly seeking some legislative restrictions to prevent the Englishmen from getting the upperhand of them, but all in vain, so far as the public are concerned. Recently a plan has been quietly adopted by several of the city offices to decline to reinsure English companies upon their excess lines. They hope by this process so restrict the British lions from taking too large bites of the insurance pie, and thus throwing on the market many risks not now available. It works in some cases, but not in many, and the foreigners get literally the lion's share of every risk offered. The local companies are powerless to prevent it. About one-third of all the premiums are now received by foreign companies.

It is generally accepted as a foregone conclusion that John F. Smythe will be renominated for Superintendent of the Insurance Department, and confirmed. His political wirepulling has served him a good turn. The fire companies are generally satisfied with his management; the life companies are not so well pleased.

with his management; the life companies are not so well pleased.

The life companies' statements show an increase of assets and also of surplus far beyond expectation. Strangely enough this is the case with all but four companies. One of the exceptions is the Mutual Life of this city. That Company reports a surplus Dec. 31, 1879, of \$11,141,041, against \$11,306,389 twelve months ago. But the sum is large enough, and there is many a company which would like to take the old dollars below the eleven millions and say nothing about it.

There are rumors of several small companies intending liquidation, but they mean only this and nothing more: that their Directors are agitating the question.

The Phenix of Brooklyn made a bad record on its marine business last year, and has decided to abandon insurance on bulk-grain in seagoing vessels. The marine business generally has proved quite as bad as that of the fire-companies.

By some strange oversight, the foreign companies doing business here were not permitted under the law to deposit 4 per cent Government bonds, and those companies weich owned called bonds bearing 5 and 6 per cent interest were in the plight of being unable to collect interest on their investments or substitute others for them. The evil has been remedied by a special law to cover the case.

It is reported here that there has been a big row among the companies mauring grain at Duluth, Minn., about rate cutting by the "tooly loil" agents in that place.

Mime. Hatazzi Married Again.

Mme. Hatazzi Married Again.

public. Unquestionably very clever and very unscrupulous, she has had a peculiar, remarkable career. She has been a journalist, a playwright, an adventuress, and has filled various Courts with scandals. She has been from the beginning a man's woman, having had no affection for, and little sympathy with, her own sex. Her sharp tongue and equally sharp pen have long been exercised on woman's frailties, which she has never spared, because, perhaps, her own are so conspicuous. Her marriage to Urbano Rataszi, when he was victor Emmanuel's Minister of State, astounded all Italy, and no satisfactory solution of it has ever been given. Why a Minister or any other man of position should wed a woman with her antecedents is not to be explained. He told his inquiring sovereign that he perpetrated that final folly for political reasons; which is as good an answer as can be made when the case is unanswerable. Mme. Ratazzi used to be very attractive in person, and was capable of drawing men of gallantry. She seldom retained them long, nor did she wish to. A firt of the most confirmed stamp, she had no weaknesses of loyalty, and no reactions of tenderness. She could never yield to one what was meant for mankind. She has, unhapply for her, lost her comeliness, or rather it has been swallowed up in her liberal proportions. She is no longer young; she is very stout; but she is still witty, and her Spanish liege may comfort her for all the lovers she has failed to ensuare. Her real life, if unfolded, would read like many chapters of Balzao's "Béatrix."

In conversation with a Washington newspaper correspondent Col. Fort, of Illinois, expressed his reasons very freely for introducing his bill to repeal the duties on the chemicals used in making paper and to reduce the duties thereon. They will strike any reasonable man as strong and excellent reasons. The correspondent said:

This proposed legislation is due in a great measure to the great advance in paper. Mr. Fort's bill provides that on and after the lst of July, 1880, all soda-ash and impure carbonate of soda imported to be used in the manufacture of soda imported to be used in the manufacture of paper, or of glass, or of cloths or fabrics composed wholly or in part of wool, shall be admitted free of duty. It also provides that all unsized printing paper, used for books, pamphlets, magazines, and newspapers exclusively, shall be subject to an import duty of 5 per centum ad valorem. Meeting Mr. Fort to-day, I asked him what his motive was in introducing the bill.

"My object," he replied, "is to cheapen for

centum ad valorem. Meeting Mr. Fort to-day, I asked him what his motive was in introducing the bill.

"My object," he replied, "is to cheapen for the people the road to intelligence, to remove every obstacle and cost possible to children on their school-books, and to the people of their newspapers, pamphlets, and magazines. There has been such an advance in the price of printing-paper that books and periodicals of all kinds are scarcely within the means of the poorer classes. This advance is the result of a combination of paper manufacturers. My attention was first called to the subject in a letter received not long ago from a gentleman in Illinois. I went to the Treasury Department to investigate the question, and found that many articles that went into the manufacturer of paper were already on the free-list, but that sods-ash, the principal ingredient, was subject to duty. I understood that paper manufacturers were complianing that they had to pay such heavy duty on the ingredient that they were complianing that they had to pay such heavy duty on the ingredient that they were complianing that they had to pay such heavy duty on the ingredient that they were completed to advance the price of paper. So I concluded that as far as I am concerned they shall not have this excuse for their high prices, and I propose in my bill to put sods-ash on the free-list. I then propose to reduce the tariff on paper from 20 per centum ad valorem to 5 per centum ad valorem. I have been called upon and written to by a number of paper manufacturers who protest against this reduction of the paper tariff, but most of them must admit that if the tariff is reduced on sods-ash they can afford to have the tariff reduced on paper. They admit that other materials, with the exception of rags, cost them no more now than they have heretofore. The rise in their paper has been brought about by combination, and a desire te reap a large harvest, they claiming that they are entitled to some part of the business boom. But I do not think they can co

continued demoralization of rates. Here
this effort thus far has produced only a reform
in the twenty or thirty blocks called the DryGoods District. In this limited territory rates
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Nobody appears to believe in its efficacy, and in
the published interviews of prominent companies the majority openly avow their belief that
the Tariff Association is dead. But there are
some earnest men hard at work trying to save
the scheme, and they my share the

RATES DON'T ADVANCE.

Storage stores are still insured at 30 cents,
retail stocks on upper Broadway and the
avenues at 40 cents, special hazards, such a
printing-offices and book-binderies, at 75,
and the meanest kind of wooden dock risks
at 70. Dwellians can be insured at 10 cents
per annum, and household furniture at 15. Do
any of your unsophisticated readers suppose
these rates are quoted as the offorings of the
small-fry locals, the little fellows anxious for
business at any price? That is a great mistake.
Those figures are from the high and mighty
offices, English and American; and, if anybody
in the year 1878 had predicted such rates of
business at any price? That is a great mistake.
Those figures are from the high and mighty
offices, English and American; and, if anybody
in the year 1878 had predicted such rates of
house 1878 of the trying of the training at a trying the same stock has been insured in other
house 1878 of the try

no argument is presented save the thread-bare plea for protection to "infant industry." There are cases where this plea might

have some weight. There are "infants" among the industries of the country which may be in danger of perishing if not protected. But even in the case of such indus-tries there is little doubt that the best public policy requires that they should be permitted policy requires that they should be permitted to perish if they cannot live without perpetual "protection," while it is the hight of absurdity to speak of the paper industry as an "infant" in any sense. By its recent bold combination and aggressive advance upon the publishers and all other consumers of print-paper, it has shown itself the lustiest and most robust of adults. If it needs anything it needs to be told firmly and decisively to maintain itself and rely upon its merits for success. The "protection," if there is to be any, should be for the public, the consumer.

to maintain itself and rely upon its merits for success. The "protection," if there is to be any, should be for the public, the consumer.

There is really no occasion, however, to talk about protection in this connection. Protection, whether for an industry or for the consumer, is an interference with the laws of trade, and of supply and demand; and there is no excuse for such interference here. If the Government will cease protecting the paper manufacturers by taking off the duty from foreign paper, and from the chemicals used in the manufacture of paper, the consumers will not ask for any protection. They will protect themselves. The manufacturers themselves ought to join in demanding this step. It is a part of their grievance and of their excuse for high prices that the duty on chemicals is an onerous burden. Let them join the consumer in demanding that this burden be removed.

It is urged that the Government derives a revenue from this source of a half a million of dollars annually. If the figures are accurately given, they are very significant; but they are so, not because they represent so much income, but because they represent so much income, but because they represent an enormous tax which the people are paying upon knowledge, and the dissemination of intelligence. It is not a tax upon publishers alone, or even chiefly. Sooner or later, every burden of this sort finds its way to the back of the ultimate consumers are the people, of all classes and conditions, who read. The rich man pays his share of it in the price of his magazine, his daily paper, and the necessary additions to his library. But the poor man pays his share, also, in the enhanced price of the school-books which he is compelled to furnish to his children, if he does not want them to grow up in ignorance. And it is non the poor man, in this case, as in all other cases of tax upon the necessaries of life, that the tax falls most heavily.

It is but a few years since there was heard all over the land the clamor of the people for a "free bre

great an obstacle should be needlesly placed in the way of acquiring education. ESPECIALLY INJURIOUS TO THE LABORING CLASS.

in the way of acquiring education.

The career. She has been a journalist, a play-wright, an adventures, and has filled various Courts with scandials. She has been from the Dog/Inning a man's woman, having had no affecther sharp tongue and equally her own as a conspicuous. Her sharp tongue and equally her own as to conspicuous. Her marriage to Urbano flatazi, when he was Victor Hally, and no satisfactory sointe, astounded all tally, and no satisfactory sointe. As the proposed with her antecedents is not to be explained. He told his inquiring sovereign that he perpetrated that inquiring sovereign that he perpetrated them long, nor did she wish to. A first of the most one of an answer as can be made one where the same in the perpetrated them long, nor did she wish to. A first of the most opalty, and nor, she had no weaknesses of could never yield to one what whereas. She mankind. She has, unhappily for her, lost her comellines, or rather it has been swallowed up in her liberal proportions. She is no longer yad her is he were yiout; but she is still witzy and he was to visit St. Louis to purchase \$1,000 worth of printing material.

REPEAL THE PAPER DUTIES.

Col. Fort's Reasons for Advocating Their Repeal.

In conversation with a Washington newspaper correspondent col. Fort, of Illinois, expressed his reasons very freely for introducing his bill to repeal the duties on the chemicals used in making paper and to reduce the duties thereon. They will strike any reasonable man as strong and excellent reasons. The correspondent said:

This proposed legislation is due in a great measure to the great advance in paper. Mr. Fort's bill provides that on and after the list of July, 180, all soda-ash and impure carbonate of soil may be a subject to an import duty

10,000 NEWSPAPERS WATCHING CONGRESS.

New York Mail (Rep.).

There is no doubt that during the general depression which lasted so long after the panic of 1872 the papermakers in this country had ben'd its So did systematic. try had a hard time of it. So did everybody else. But the papermakers are now trying to collect an inordinate amount of "back-pay" out of their customers, and are enabled to "put the screws" on consumers by the help of the Federal Government, which, in their

of the Federal Government, which, in their days of distress, imposed protective duties on the chemicals employed in the manufacture of paper that are practically almost prohibitory. This is proved incontestibly by the fact that the Canadian papermakers are able to pay a duty of 20 per cent and sell their product here at a profit.

We call upon our New York City delegation in Congress, who represent such a considerable proportion of the newspaper property in the country, to look into the enormous favoritism now shown to the papermakers, and to support the bill of Mr. Fort, of Illinois, putting them on the same level with the most of our other manufacturers.

The papermakers have a strong combination—the most formidable since that of ten or twelve years ago, which was broken up by the unanimous protests of the press—and are able to maintain an influential lobby at Washington. But members of Congress who have average good sense will not forget that 10,000 newspapers are watching their course and will judge them by their acts.

ABOLISH THE TAX ON TYPE ALSO.

within the shed became higher as he passed in. He was driving very slowly, and, as he approached the archway, lowered his head. He did so too late, however, for his shoulders caught a projecting abutment, and he was thrown with terrible violence to the ground. He was picked up and taken to the German Hospital, where he has remained ever since. An examination of his injuries resulted in the discovery that he had sustained a fracture and complete separation of the spinal column. His death was momentarily expected, but, by some curious freak of nature, he has continued toriive, although his entire body from the point of fracture down is entirely dead, and the first stages of mortification have set in. Dr. B. Cutmer, the resident physician at the Hospital, states that there is nothing extraordinary in the injuries of the man, but what is remarkable is his long survival after his backbone had been completely shattered in twain. It is indeed a rare occurrence of surprising vitality in man; for Burke's recovery is an impossibility, as the science of medicine or surgery contains nothing that will cure a brotten back. The unfortunate sufferer continues to enjoy a fair appetite, but has no control of the intestinal muscles, the intestines themselves being dead. He is able to sleep without a groan, and the Hospital physicians say that he may live for a month yet.

Prominent physicians from all parts of the country are constantly visiting Burke, and all agree that the case is one of unexampled interest to the medical profession.

WHAT VON MOLTKE THINKS. Prospect of Disarmament Very Remote—The Head of the German Military System—His Views on the

Chances of the Future in Europe.

London Triegraph, Jon. 31.

In a plainly-furnished room, the only orna-

ments of which are a few cleverly-executed water-color sketches, and a full-length por-trait of the Emperor William, Field Marshal Count Hellmuth von Moltke, the greatest of living German soldiers, and the first strategist in the world, sits daily at his writing table from early morn until noon, incessantly occupied with the regulation and improve-ment of that magnificent military machine which he has handled with such terrible effect in two gigantic wars. From the win-dow facing his accustomed seat at the south-western corner of the Generalstabsgebände he can look out upon the vast Königsplatz and contemplate with patriotic satisfaction, tempered by artistic mortification, the tall, uncomely memorial raised to commemorate victorious deeds of his devising, that bears upon its summit a buxom, bat-like effigy of Germany's latest triumphs over her hereditary foe. All the ducts of military information that are carried to Berlin from the re-motest points of the Fatherland's frontiers,

down of distress, imposed protective duties on the developed semiptive of the manufact-hilding. This is growed incontentially by the hilding. This is growed incontentially by the hilding. This is growed incontentially by the hilding of the protection of the protec

would assuredly have been registered against the 1874 Army bill. Second to no man in that assembly, as he expressly stated, in his longing for a durable peace and his appreciation of its manifold blessings, he prophesied a succession of sanguinary and ruinous wars, in which Germany could not fail to be involved by reason of her unfortunate geographical position, and strenuously exhorted his compatriots to make preparations, regardless of all material sacrifices, for the terrible trials in store for their native land. His appeal to the patriotism of the German Parliament was by no means impassioned or dramatic; but its effect upon the House was practically conclusive. Doubtless, his voice will again be raised in the approaching session to interpret the auguries he has deduced from recent events to the representatives of the German nation, and to urge upon them the necessity of insuring Germany against possible calamity by still further strengthening her war-harness. From the letter above quoted we gather the general purport of his views upon the vexed question of huge national armaments, and may fairly assume that the measure proposed by Prince Bismarck will receive Hellmuth von Moltke's authoritative and uncompromising support.

sistent metrod. Ferham Senator Gordon's of-fense consists in adopting the foneticahort-cut in spelling, but, if he takes some liberties in that direction, he ought to allow the same freedom to Mr. Simmons.

RUSSIAN GRAIN TRADE.

will be dead, and the Commissioners—for the Turks can do nothing without a commission—sent to verify the list will report that they have not been able to find the people said to be in distress. The Turks give alms freely to professional beggars, to sturdy cripples, and stout ith postors; but to organize systematic relief they are incapable. A famine is kismet, and it is wrong to fly in the face of Providence. The doctrine is consolatory for those who can believe in it, but it smacks a little of selfishness. On foreign aid, alone must the wretched rely, and turn their imploring eyes to the alleviators of their distress of 1875—the British and Americans.

SALT LAKE CITY.

appeal to the patfolism of the German Fartingment was by no means impassioned or practically conclusive. Jouldies, his voice will nation braised in the suproaching server of the German ration, and to ure upon them of the German ration, and to ure upon them possible calamity by still further strengthening leve washantess. From the letter above views upon the vexed question of huge mational armanent, and may fulry assume mark will receive Hellmuth von Moliter's authoritative and uncompromising support.

DEFECTIVE SPELLING.

Great Man Not Perfect Masters of Our Mercitle Orthography.**

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Great Man Not Perfect Masters of Our Mercitle Orthography.**

He Is rather small business to publish a letter from Senator Gordon.**

He Is rather small business to publish a letter of the Senator Great Man Not Mercitle Orthography of the Our Mercitle Orthography of the Mercitle Orthography of the

beautiful city and temples they have built, the system of irrigation they have so successfully inaugurated and completed, and the obstacles they have overcome, without acknowledging that they were guided by a master mind, and are entitled to our admiration for their achievements.

I shall long remember my visit to this beautiful city. I shall carry it and the beautiful valley in which it is embosomed, and the mountains which encircle it, in my mind as long as I carry a recollection of, anything in my whole life, and I most carnestly urge every traveler on his way to the Golden Gate to leave the railway at Ogden and visit Sait Lake City, only thirty miles out of the direct course. J. F. L.

in apelling, but, if he takes some liberates in that direction to far. Simuons.

RUSSIAN GRAIN TRADE.

The Grain Export from Others for the control of the c

Stocks Active and Strong, Without Much Advance. Chicago Selling Governments and

Buying 3.65s.

Moderate Currency Movement-Discounts and Securities.

The Produce Markets Quiet and Steadier.

Firmer.

FINANCIAL.

64, and closed at 64%, with a net loss of essantly talked of as likely to go up, but used at 26, where it was the day before. The all stocks sold off, in pursuance, it was rested, of the plan by which they were put up a milk the street. Wabash and Erie were both all, and were not mentioned in the countless amors and points that always circulate in such busy day as yesterday. Erie common lost \(\frac{1}{2}, \) o 47%; the preferred \(\frac{1}{2}, \) to 72%; and the Wash issues made \(\frac{1}{2}, \) each, to 45% and 69%. Illisois Central started up, and made \(\frac{1}{2}, \) to 102%. The other gains were Michigan Central \(\frac{1}{2}, \) to 10%; to 10%; the

The other gains were Michigan Central %, to 81%; Alton %, to 100; Union Pacific %, to 91%; C., G., C. & I. %, to 17%; St. Joe %, to 40%; the preferred %, to 71%; St. Joe %, to 40%; the preferred %, to 71%; Atlantic & Pacific %, to 47%; Pacific Mail 2%, to 43%; Contral Pacific %, to 82; Alton & Terre Haute 1, to 24%; Sutro Tunnel %, to 3%; and Central Arizona %, to 9%. The lossos were: Lake Shore %, to 10%; Northwest preferred %, to 10%; St. Paul %, to 78%; the preferred %, to 10%; St. Paul %, to 78%; the preferred %, to 10%; Burlington & Quincy %, to 147; Louisville & Nashville 4, to 140; Erie %, to 47%; Erie preferred %, to 72%; Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central %, to 21%; Delaware & Hudson 1, to 75%; Lackawama %, to 86%; Jersey Central %, to 83%; Kansas & Texas %, to 45%; Reading %, to 68%; San Francisco %, to 45; the preferred %, to 58; Lake Erie & Western %, to 83%; and Manhattan %, to 49%. Chicago, Clinton, Dubuque & Minnesota was 8, and Fint & Fère Marquette 27%.

For Tuesday the market was strong and active. The situation now seems to be apparently like that of last spring, when New York was bearish, and the West very bullish, and New York got the worst of it. At the same time persons whe operate on a market like this contraction of the seame time persons whe operate on a market like this contraction.

ork got the worst of it. At the same time per-ns who operate on a market like this must re-ember that stocks cannot keep going on like is, and they must be ready for severe reac-

were very heavy in amount, the invest-d speculative inquiry for many issues abated at the close of the week, when abated at the close of the week, when est quotations for some time past were in many instances. The demand was ed by the large earnings of the roads, the I case in money, and the appreciation arket-value of the shares of most of prations. The largest dealings were in uses, which advanced 2% per cent for tited seconds, and 8 per cent for funded from Mountain preferred incomes were The Iron Mountain preferred incomes were ken freely on reports that the overdue incest would be paid shortly, and advanced per cent for seconds and 2 per cent r firsts. Rome, Watertown and Ordensing firsts and Mobile & Ohio debences advanced 293 per cent, with large transactives towns toward the close. In the late deslines the tions toward the close. In the late dealings the coal-roads issues were more prominent, especially the New Jersey Central mortgages, which advanced. Kansas & Texas issues were irregular. Chesapeake & Ohio firsts and currency & which declined early in the week, became strong toward the close, and advanced 1½ per cent. The Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central issues were exceptionally weak, declining & per cent, under a pressure to soil.

Government bonds were strong. The District of Columbia 3.65s were \$5\times\$ bid and \$6\$ asked. The 4s were 107\times\$ in New York. In Chicago they were 108\times\$ and 107\times\$, and closed at 107 in New York. In Chicago they were 108\times\$ and 109\times\$, the 5s 108\times\$ and 108\times\$, and the 6s 108\times\$ and 108\times\$, and the 6s rd the close. In the late dealings th

were 106% bid and 107% asked. The 4%s were 108% and 109%, the 5s 103% and 103%, and the 6s 105% and 105%. In foreign exchange there was an improved supply of bills. In sterling the posted rates were 484 and 486%. New York actual rates were 484 and 486%. New York actual rates were 483@483% and 486%. In Chicago actual rates were the same as in New York. Sterling commercial bills were 4814@481%. Paril bills 523%@523%; Atwerp, 525; and Havre, 52%. German commercial bills were 94. Specie importations for the week ending Feb. 13 amount to \$147,504, of which \$16,838 was gold and \$130,566 silver. The total since Jan. 1 is \$1.239,522, consisting of \$782,562 gold and \$456,870 silver. From Aug. 1, 1879, to Feb. 13, 1880, the importations reach \$79,248,203, including \$76,641,838 gold and \$3,206,270 silver. There was a moderate flow of currency to the interior. New York exchange sold between banks at 35c per \$1,000 discount, and was weak at that figure. An increase was noticed in the offerings of commercial paper for discount. Bank rates are 5635 per cent, and street rates 6637 per cent. Bank clearings were \$4,300,000. Local dealers in securities were selling 3.65s and buying Governments. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 7s sold at 119. Forty shares of South Side City Railway stock sold at 195.

On the Chicago Mining Board there, were sales of Silver Cliff, 1,000 at 25, 700 at 20 seller 10; Leviathan, 1,000 at 25; Chicago & Silver Cliff, 1,000 at 27%, 300 at 20 seller 10. The

MORNING CALL.	
Bid.	Asked
Leviathan 234	2734
Original Keystone	210
Boston Consolidated	400
Chicago & Silver Cliff	9714
Cook County &	210 450 135 2714 1041
Cook County 7811834	
West Chicago &	103
Chicago West Division Railway 7s106	*****
Chicago, Milwankee & St. P., Dakota Hx, 1094	110
North Chicago City Railway	LIU
West Division City Railway	
hicago City R. H	200 150 90 *130
saelight & Coke Company	150
Sigin National Watch	9100
Priders' Insurance Company	116
chamber of Commerce65	116 67
Chamber of Commerce	-
* Ex-div.	
AFTERWOON CALL.	The same

The very rapid advance in St. Louis & Iron Mountain stock creates much surprise and can hardly be accounted for, except upon the theory that the road is to become part of a through line to Texas, and merged in the combinations supposed to be managed by the Eastern syndicate.

cate.

The following exhibit of the debt and capital of the road, with the interest it must pay and the earnings it must make to pay from, presents very clearly the issue for the past year, and affords but a narrow basis for the anticipation of dividends on the stock, unless the summer season should prove, as it never has, as favorable for traffic as the fall and winter. It is very much, however, to be able to meet current interest, and confidence will doubtless increase in the general value of the property, and when the sumulative interest-bearing income-bonds are pead the stockholders may take hope:

[21, 22, 25]

in this direction first, letting the stock bide its

time.

The following particulars about the Houston & Texas are given by the Herald as coming from a reliable source:

The railroad connection between New Orleans and Houston, Tex., will be made by the list of May next. The Louisiana Western Hailroad, which connects Morgan's Louisiana & Texas Railroad with the Texas & New Orleans Road, is now nearly completed. This connection is virtually controlled by the Houston & Texas Central, enabling that Company to put their cars loaded with cotton, grain, and other freight alongside of ships at the New Orleans dock for any ports in Europe and South America. This connection will greatly increase the passinger business of the Houston & Texas Central, as the large portion of the travel coming East will, when the connection is completed, prefer to come via New Orleans, being a shorter and more pleasant route. It is stated that Mr. Gould's southwestern reads via the Houston & Texas Central will form a competing line with the Illinois Central to New Orleans and the Gulf from Chicago, St. Louis, and all Western centres. Cotton opened steady at 13.26 for March and 13.42c for April. A New York cotton circular says:

"The total visible supply of cotton in the world is 17.260 bales more than last year, and 225,018 bales less than in 1878.

"The stock in Liverpool and aftoat is 58,000 bales less than last year, and 14,000 bales less than in 1878. The stock in United States ports is 146,454 bales more than last year, and 75,738 bales more than in 1878.

"The demand for manufactured goods and their ready sale at remunerative prices form the sole basis for the value of the raw material, and that an unprecedented demand now exists with every probability of long continuance cannot be questioned.

"Many years of depression, shrinkage, and description of the traw material, and that an unprecedented demand at the sole basis for the value of the raw material, and that an unprecedented demand now exists with

every probability of long continuance cannot be questioned.

"Many years of depression, shrinkage, and curtailment of production reduced stocks of manufactured goods to the lowest point possible, and it is not likely that the vacuum created can be speedily filled, especially as it must be done in the face of restored confidence, reviving prosperity, and the increased capacity of the world to consume copton goods."

Consols opened at 98 1-16, and closed at 98 3-16. In the London stock market, according to the London Times, extravagant prices rule everywhere, and the rise has been so sudden and so great that the public has been in a great measure kept away from the Stock Exchange; but mioney has only to continue cheap to make a further rise probable enough. United States railway stocks were again rather neglected, and show no change of importance at the close. Atlantic & Great Western descriptions, however, continue to attract speculators for the rise.

About the silver market the London Times of Jan. 30 says:

About the silver market the London Times of Jan. 3) says:

The market closed steady, owing to the clearance of all available supplies. We understand that silver valued at about a quarter of a million has just been shipped from China to India. At present there is only the bare announcement, and the cause is not known. The China exchanges, however, have recently shown a relatively greater depreciation than the Indian rates have. It is well known that the markets in all the principal Eastern centres are as yet by no means active, and we should have thought that the weekly drawing of bills and shipments of silver from this country would have amply sufficed for the present wants of Indian merchants.

New York. S La Salle-st., Chicago. STOCKS. Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange

PIELD, LINDLEY & CO.,

ALBERT M. DAY, Manager. GEO. C. MARCY & CO.,
No. 182 La Salle-si.,
Chicago, Ill.,
DEALERS IN MUNICIPAL SECURITIES.
We can furnish in sums to suit, from \$100 to \$100,000,
County, City, or Town Bonds, which will pay the investor an average of 7 per cent per annum.
These bonds are issued by different localities in Illnois. Kansas, and Iowa for various purposes—viz. to
build court-houses, school-houses, jails, stc.; to
fund floating debts, to build bridges, etc.
We examine everything we offer with great card;
and we try to make every investment through us
absolutely sigs. Our sales during the year 187 have
amounted to more than two million of dollars, mostly
to Enstern Insurance companies, savings banks, capterest for our customers free of charge. Our references are to some of the largest institutions and
heaviest capitalists East and West, with some of
whom we have had dealings for the last ten years.
Call and examine for yourself, whether you wish to
make a large or small investment.

GEO. O. MARCY & CO.,
No. 132 La Salle-si., Chicago, Ill.
We are always in the market for the purchase of
any such securities, issued by counties, towns or cities.

70 BROADWAY, N. Y. Members of the New York Stock Exchange and New York Mining Stock Exchange s of Securities Bought and Sold on Cor sion and Carried on Margins.

Has for sale a large line of choice 6 and 7 per cent Railroad First MORTGAGE BONDS. Milwaukee & St. Paul Ists, bearing 7 per cent, due in 1908, are for sale at 110 and interest.

COOK COUNTY AND WEST CHICAGO 5 PER CENT BONDS.

MILWAUKER & ST. PAUL FIRST MORTGAGE
7 PER CENT BONDS, due in 1908. INVESTMENT BONDS OF ALL KINDS. CHARLES HENROTIN,

106 Washington-st. THE MERCHANTS' SAVINGS, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY

UNITED STATES BONDS and LOCAL INVESTMENT SECURITIES. pay the highest market price for Chicago City

BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Governments active and

strong.
Railroad bonds generally firm.
State securities dull.
The stock market was active and buoyant

State securities dull.

The stock market was active and buoyant early in the day, with an advance ranging from 1/2 to 8 per cent, the latter Houston & Texas. St. Paul & Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sioux City, and Ohio & Mississippi were also conspicuous in the improvement. During the afternoon Louisville & Nashville declined 4/4, Houston & Texas 3, and the remainder of the/list 1/2 to 2/5 per cent. The telegraph shares and Paoific Mail were, however, exceptionally strong, and advanced 1 to 2/5 per cent, the latter Western Union, which rose on the decision of the Court in favor of the Page patent claimed by the Western Union, and increased earnings of the Company. In the case of the Pacific Mail, it was hinted that the troubles between the Company and the Paoific Railroads were likely to be adjusted shortly.

A Washington dispatch says: "The House Territorial Committee agreed to report favorably a bill prohibiting the settlement of any more Indians in the Indian Territory without the consent of Congress."

Transactions. 347,000 shares: 4,400 Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph. 5,500 Central Arizona, 16,000 Houston & Texas, 21,000 Iron Mountain, 5,300 Hilmois Central, 9,000 Houston & Texas, 18,000 Lake Shore, 2,200 Lonisville & Nashville, 1,400 Lake Erie & Western, 3,000 Michigan Central, 3,00

New 454	
STATE	
Louisiana 4836	New 25
Consol 110 Missouri 6 1054 St. Jo. 8	Virginia 6s 25
Missouri &	New 75
Tennessee 6s \$394	Consols 83
Rock Island150%	CKS
Panama	St. L. & San Fran 45
Fort Wayne 116	D. L. & B. F., prd 56
Fort Wayne	St. J. & N. C.
Illinois Central10214	Kansas & Toyes
C., B. & Q	Union Pacific 9112
Chicago & Alton10814	Central Pacific 814
Chicago & Alton, pfd. 130 New York Central 13114	Northern Pacific 34%
New York Central131%	Northern Pacific, pfd. 51%
Lake Whome	Louisville & Nashville14)
Canada Southern	Woston & Texas 82%
Canada Southern 88 Michigan Central 894 Erie 475 Erie, perferred 726 Northwestern 994 Northwestern 1964	Atlantic & Profile Mot Cit
Erie 4762	Pacific Mail
Erie, perferred 72%	Little Pittsburg. 21
Northwestern 911/6	Reading
Northwestern, pfd1054	Adams Express107
Northwestern, pfd. 1054 8t. Paul. 7834 8t. Paul. preferred. 1634 8t. Paul & Minneapolis 57 8t. Paul & Siour City. 2324	Wells Fargo
St. Paul & Minnagoria 52	American Express 56
St. Paul & Siony City 4004	United States Express 47%
St. P. & S. C., pfd 81	Quicksilver man formed and
St. Paul & Sioux City. 636 St. P. & S. C., pfd. 81 Del., Lack & Western 86	Leadville 972
Morris & Essex 1034 Delaware & Hudson 754	C. P. bonds
Delaware & Hudson., 75%	U. P. firsts
Object Central 83	U. P. land grants113
O. A. M. professor	U. P. sinking funds 11914
Chesapeake & Ohio	Lenish & Wilkesbarrelling
Mobile & Ohio 9512	. Paul & S. C., firsts. Mil
Delaware & Hudson. 75% New Jersey Central. 83 Ohlo & Mississippl. 53% O. & M. preferred. 75% Chesapeake & Ohlo. 22% Mobile & Ohlo. 25% Clevel'nd & Columbus 78% C. C. & I. C. 21% B., C. R. & N. 60	C. C. & I. C. arts
C., C. & I. C.,	Erie spoonds 900
B. C. R. & N	Central Arizona 10012
Allon & Terre Haute. 236	Caribon

London, Feb. 17.—Consols, 98 3-16.
American securities—New 5s, 1084; 434s, 1104; is, 1094; Illinois Central, 105; Pennsylvania Central, 46; Eric, 494; seconds, 55%.
Paris, Feb. 17.—Rentes, 827 674c.
Berlin, Feb. 17.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase is specie of 2,140,000 marks. MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 17.—The follow the closing quotations at the Stock B

BOSTON.

BOSTON. Mass., Feb. 17.—The following are the closing quotations for copper stocks:

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, Feb. 17: CITY PROPERTY

Zion place, bet Throop and Loomis sts, n f, 34x 124 ft, dated Feb. 4 (J. A. Stewart to Frank Wolang West Nineteenth st, bet Throop and Loomis, s f, 24x124 ft, dated Feb. 4 (J. A. Stewart to F. Kouba). Wentworth av, 49% ft n of Twenty-fifth st, w f, 50x130 ft, dated Feb. 14 (M. and B. Steude to Johan Philips.

Centre av. III ft s of Madison st. e f. 20125 ft, dated Feb. 14 (Samuel Hall to Susan Me-Donald). dated Feb. 14 (Samuel Hall to Susan MeDonald).

North La Salle st. n. e. cor of Goethe, wf. 50x151
ft. dated Feb. 13 (Charles A. Pulsiver to
George M. Clark).

West Jaskson st. 325 ft w of California av. sf.
20x121 ft. dated Dec. 31, 1879 (Thomas D.
Lowther to City of Chicago).

State st., s w cor of Thirty-sixth. ef. 42x123 ft.
dated Feb. 13 (Hiram M. Allen to James
Scott).

Quinn st. 75 ft s. of Stearns. wf. 25x115 ft. dated
Feb. 4 (C. Baird to O. B. Corsett).

West Eighteenth st. 1234 ft e of Blue Island
av. nf. 34x124 ft. dated Feb. 4 (J. A. Stewart to
Frank Courad).

Sumner st. 132 ft s. of West Fifteenth, wf. 24x
127 ft. dated-Feb. 11 (Jacob Freiling to J. Hoffenkamp).

Michigan av. n. e cor of Eda st. wf. 130 9-10 ft. fenkamp), n e cor of Eda st, w f, 140 9-10 ft, funkamp, n e cor of Eda st, w f, 140 9-10 ft, funkamp to Indiana or what felb ff (Harvey, Funkamp), for the first of the first

ft, dated March 25 (T. M. Jorgan to D. B. Lyman).
Indiana st. 160 ft e of Dearborn av. n f. 20x100 ft, dated Jan. B (Master in Chapcery to H. M. Love).
West Harrison st. ED to the Chapter to H. All Love).
West Harrison st. same as above, dated Feb. 16 (William S. Hall to L. L. Donnelly).
Rebecca st. 285 ft w of Ashland av. s f. 2xx124 ft, dated Feb. 16 (J. Witanajo J. Ptacek).
BOUTH OF CITY LIMITS. WITHIN A RADIES OF SEVEN MILES OF THE OURT-HOUSE.

Potterfield St. 120 ft e off Wallage. s f. 2xx125 ft.

ner)... Silis av. 20 ft s of Brook street, e f, 20x105 ft, im-proved, dated Feb. 17 (Frances D. Johnson to William Converse)...

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city

COMMERCIAL

275000000000000000000000000000000000000	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS	
	1880.	1879.	1880. ^A	1879.
Plour, bris	13,572	16,261	8,120	19,93
Wheat, bu	28,274	84,796	12,885	37,41
Corn, bu	136,480	151,280	106,914	96,30
Oats, bu	31,308	24,641	44,612	15,813
Rye, bu	3.441	2,087	9.068	90
Barley, bu	17,373	7,864	16,532	10,32
Grass seed, lbs	296,534 142,540	307,680	157,589	139,20
Flaxseed, lbs	142,540	49,000	27,070	3,67
Broom-corn, lbs	8,262	100,000	- 68,141	26,13
Cured meats, lbs	250,320	623,309	8,614,126	3,453,84
Beef. tos	*******		114	25
Beef, brls			864	1.31
Pork, bris	18,130	195,568	679,879	352,69
Lard, lbs	18,130	24,190	128,478	76,85
Butter, lbs	162,400	169,160	101,096	150,57
Dressed hogs, No.	1,343	1,737	1,20	15
Live hogs. No	14,942	16,354	4.502	6.05
Cattle, No	3,243	3,509	1,718	87
Sheep, No	1,143	593	461	54
Hides, lbs	230,225	105,745	358,400	429,53
Highwines, brls	50			56
Wool, lbs	22,760	15,808	51,250	10.26
Potatoes, bu	1,891	430	30	*******
Coal, tons	5,579	8,343	2.143	1,43
Hay, tons	260	130	61	16
Lumber, m ft	433	407	1,621	1,18
Shingles, m	480	400	400	******
Salt, bris	1,008	1,387	842	1,000
Poultry, Bs	62,985	67,447	*******	24,400
Eggs, pkgs	2,530	542	505	16
heese, bxs	373	2,000	2,761	1,181
Green apples, b'ls	010	2,000	82	796

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 4 cars winter wheat, 15 cars No. 2 spring, 12 cars No. 3 do, 6 cars rejected, 3 cars no grade (40 wheat); 82 cars No. 2 corn, 73 cars high-mixed, 54 cars new mixed, etc. (200 corn); 15 cars white oats, 4 cars No. 2 mixed, 6 cars rejected (25 oats); 1 car No. 1 rye, 4 cars No. 2 do; 1 car No. 2 barley, 3 cars No. 3 do, 2 cars extra. Total, 285 cars, or 139,000 bu. Inspected out: 3,031 bu wheat, 142, 908 bu corn, 40,677 bu oats, 429 bu rye, 1,484 bu

508 bu corn, 40,677 bu oats, 429 bu rye, 1,484 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were unusually slow yesterday and somewhat steadier. Provisions declined previous to 11 o'clock, and rallied later, closing at an improvement. Wheat exhibited little change, corn was firmer under a renewed shipping demand, and oats were easier. There were few outside orders in any department, either to buy or to sell, and the local trade was disposed to wait in Micawber fashion for something to turn up." Mess pork closed 15c higher, at \$11.524 for seller March and \$11.674 for April. Lard closed 10c higher, at \$7.274,67.20 for new seller March and \$7.274,67.20 for new seller March and \$7.274,67.20 for spot and \$1.234 for March. Corn closed 4c higher, at \$1.234 for spot and \$1.234 for March. Corn closed 4c higher, at 354c spot and 604c for May. Oats closed steady, at 354c for May and at 31/2314c for April. By was quiet, at 75c spot and 734/274c for March. Barley closed

and splinters from the building were mixed with it, which can easily be taken out.

It now appears that much of the timothy seed stored in the warehouse that was burned the other night will be saved from the ruins. Some think 25@30 per cent of the seed will be taken out in good enough condition to pass as low grade timothy.

The following were among the direct exports from this city during last week on through bills of lading: 4,110 bris flour, 14,031 bu wheat, 156,816 bu corn, 453 pkgs pork, 18,497 boxes meats, 4,375 cases canned do, 2,171 pkgs lard, 127 bris beef, 397 bris tongues, 2,676 pkgs butter and cheese, 17 bris tallow, 127,509 lbs seeds, 2,180 bris oatmeal, 61,110 lbs hides, 250 bris alcohol, 650 lbs leather, 223,338 lbs dressed beef.

The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last and corresponding date a year ago:

year ago:

These figures show an increase during last week of 300,681 bu corn, 9,318 bu cats, and a de-crease of 51,465 bu wheat, 9,422 bu rye, 19,465 bu barley. Total increase, 290,066 bu.
Also affoat in harbor, 157,040 bu wheat and 1,894,132 bu corn.
Total in stone and affoat, wheat, 5,806,880 bu; corn, 6,882,633 bu; all kinds, 17,699,044 bu.

corn. 6,825,635 bu; all kinds, 17,699,044 bu.

The decrease in the quantity of wheat in store
is due to the falling of the Imperial Warehouse,
The following are the total receipts of the articles named from Jan. 1 to Feb. 14: 367,828 bris
flour, 1,903,082 bu wheat, 6,016,936 bu corn, 1,039,
172 bu oats, 134,839 bu rye, 479,347 bu barley, 6,
666,648 libs butter, 843,482 live hogs, 159,466 head of eattle, 1,420,477 lbs wool, 294,800 tons coal, 12,724,-100 ft of lumber.
Rail freights were reported steady on the basis

of 40c per 100 bs on grain to New York, and 45c en boxed meats to do. Through freights to Liverpool were 64%c on meats and lard, and 55c on flour; do to Glasgow 68%c, and lard and meats to Hamburg Sc.

The receipts of wheat at Chicago, Milwaukee,
St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit, reported Saturday, aggrégated 118,000 bu, and shipments 47,000

ported from New York yesterday: Receipts— Flour, 11,179 bris; wheat, 30,150 bu; corn, 65,500 Flour, 11,179 bris; wheat, 30,150 bu; cora, co,500 bu; cota, 30,062 bu; cora-meal, 831 pkgs; zye, 4,488 bu; malt, 1,600 bu; pork, 184 bris; beef, 4,631 bris; cut-meats, 4,999 pkgs; lard, 2,632 tes; whisky, 237 bris. Exports for twenty-four hours—Wheat, 106,700 bu; corn, 59,500 bu.

A Liverpool letter, dated Jan. 31, to a proming thems have

A Liverpool letter, dated Jan. 31, to a prominent house here, says:

Our trade, as you will have learned, has been very dull since the commencement of the year, and there is still a want of confidence in the future widely existing. Whether this will be dispelled by the renewal of a Continental demand is a question of the future. I believe our millers will continue to buy sparingly as long as the large quantities in sight in your country show no important dimension. Our stocks in granary I believe to be still large, notwithstanding that imports since the first of the year have been on a reduced scale. It is hard to say whether the personance of the state of the year have been on a reduced scale. It is hard to say whether the person of the season of the state of the year have been on a reduced scale. It is hard to say whether the person of the state of the year of the same of the person of the same of the person of the same of the

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS Were rather quiet, except in changes from one month to another. The market weakened further in the early morning, rather because selling orders were expected to be numerous than because they were here, and reacted later in sympathy with an advance of 3d in ments in Liverpool. The reports from the Stock-Yards were conflicting. The reduced prices of Monday afternoon and the early weakness pesterday seemed to be altogether due to the publication of stocks on hand. Everybody here knew they were large, and there was no surprise; but local operators thought the news would make country speculators rush to sell, and they forestalled the movement, which did not occur after all. MESS PORK—Declined Ne per bri, but closed firm at an advance of 25645c per bri above the latest prices of

MESS PORK—Declined He per bri, but closed firm at an advance of 24,635c per bri above the latest prices of Monday, at \$11.574 spot or seller February, \$1.408. II.455 asller March, and \$11.554 1.575, seller April at \$11.555 asller March at \$11.574 per level principle of the per level princip

There were few outside orders in any department, either to buy or to sell, and the local trade was disposed to wait in Micawber fashion for "something to turn up." Mess pork closed 16 higher, at \$11.5% for April. Lard closed 10 higher, at \$11.5% for April. Lard closed 42 8.5% for April. Short ribs closed 42 8.5% for April. Short ribs closed 43 8.5% for April. Short ribs closed 45 8.5% for April. By the same short ribs closed 45 8.5% for April. By t

better than usual in the winter months, despite the fact that prices have advanced so much since the new year came in. Wool, broom-corn, and hides were not quotably changed. Timothy seed declined under liberal offerings, and was quite active. Other varieties were quiet, clover being easier. Poultry was selling slowly at a lower range of prices, and eggs weakened again under free receipts. Hay was quoted steady and rather quiet. Green fruits were in fair request at unchanged prices.

The wheat that spread the Imperial Warehouse to atoms is undergoing the cleaning process an inspecting No. 2, which was the grade of all the grain in the elevator in the first place. It is believed that only a small portion of the wheat will be lost. Fortunately the weather has been dry since the accident, and the grain is as good as it ever was, the only trouble being that some dirt.

Wheat was firmer, with sales of 20,000 bu st \$1.254.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1880-TWELVE PAGES." BROOM-CORN-Was in demand and stea orders are as numerous as usual in the n Pebruary, Quotations:

BUTTER—Continues in good demand, and under inadequate offerings the market is strong. The wants of local consumers are sufficient to absorb all the really choice butter arriving, and, as they are willing to pay more than shippers can afford to, very little choice butter is going out. We quote: BAGGIXG—The market was firm at the advance noted on Monday. Trade is quiet,—its usual condition at this time of year. We repeat our list:

Stark 244 Burlaps 164,20164
Brighton, A 21 Gunnies, single 18 6134
Otter Creek 22 Do, double 254,62254
Lewiston 23 American 22

American 22

American 22

CHEFSEE This market was unchanged in its gen-following prices are rigid; admired by Full cream. 124-615
Part skim. 129-613
Low grades. 8 410
COAL—Was quoted as before. The demand was confined to meeting current wants. Orders were filled at the prices given below:
Lackawanns, range and egg. 56.00
Lackawanns, nut. 6.50
Eric and Brier Hill. 6.00 nore & Ohlo,...

Live hogs also were quoted lower. Sales were noted of 18 cars at \$8.564.58. Heavy weights were quoted at \$4.50 at the close. EGGS—Were lower, owing to free receipts. Fresh lots were sold at 126.125e per floor. Fish—Trade was reported fully as good as in past seasons at a like period, while stocks, generally speaking, are lighter; hence the market occupies a firm position. Below are the prices currents. Whitefish, No. 1. 19 4-brl. \$4.50
Whitefish, No. 1. 19 4-brl. \$4.50
Mackerel—Hoater, shore, 4-brl. \$1.00
Mackerel—Hoater, shore, 4-brl. \$1.05
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, 4-brl. \$1.05
Mackerel—No. 2 bay, 4-brl. \$1.06
Mackerel—Large family, new, 4-brl. \$1.06
Mackerel—Fat family, new, 4-brl. \$1.06
Mackerel—Holland, \$1.06
Mackerel—Holland,

Pacinis. 7 8 10-7

Pecans: 1 6 114

GREEN FRUITS—A slight improvement in the inquiry for apples is noted, and sound lots retail at 8.50

68.60 per bri. The stock has been reduced, the derepacked. Oranges and lemons were in request, and
steady:
Apples. # bri. in lots. 25.003.00

Cranberries. # bri. 8.003.00

Cranberries. W bri. 6.0046.50

Valencia oranges. W case 8.003.00

Messina oranges. W case 8.003.00

Messina oranges. S box. 5.254.25 Messina oranges, F box.

Maisar grapes, e bri.

GROCERIES—The demand was only fair, neither the city nor country trade ordering with much freedom. Prices were unchanged, except for black strap, which advanced ic. We quote:

Patent cut-loaf... Crushed... Granulated.... Powdered.... A standard.... Choice corn or sugar..... Prime corn or sugar..... Fair to good corn or sagar

Cloves.
Pepper.
Nutmers.
HAY-Was quiet and not matathough some quoted the high grades receipts were again reported:
No. 1 timothy, \$\psi\$ ton.
No. 2 timothy, \$\psi\$ ton.
Mixed.
Upland prairie.
No. 1 prairie.
Slough.

Dry saited, # b.
Dry filmt.

Sheep pelts, wool estimated
LUMBER—The shipments continue good,
larger than a year ago. Orders are coming
Southwestern points where stocks are not cor
The local trade is fair. The demand from
and the States adjoining promises to be ex
this spring:
First and second clear, 2 and 3 inch.
First and second clear rough, 1 inch.
Third clear do.
First and second clear rough, 1 inch.
Third clear do.
First and second clear rough, 2 inch.
First and second clear rough, 3 inch.
First and second clear rough, 2 inch.
First and second clear rough, 3 inch.
First common dressed, 3 inch.
First pelts inch.
Fencing, No. 2.
Common boards, No. 2.
Dimension stuff, 3 inch.
Dimension stuff, 3 inch.
Jimension stuff, 3 inch.
Jimens 15.00 13.00 14.00@15.00 12.50 ngles, standard.....

Bar lead.

Lead pipe.

Copper bottoms. * B.

Sheathing, copper-tinned, H and H oz.

Planished, cott to size.

Sheat sino. * B.

Sheat-iron. No. 2.

Sheat-iron. No. 2.

Sheat-iron. No. 3.

Sheat-iron. No. 7.

Common bar-iron rates.

Rusela iron. No. 8. 5 to 3.

American planished iron. * B''

American planished iron. * B''

American do. * A''

Calvanized iron. Nos. H to 2.

Fence wire. * F B.

Wire is quoted at a discount of 5 per NALLS—were stoady at the late rate. raice.
OILS—Ruled firm and steady. Business at the prices given below:
Carbon, 110 degrees test.
Carbon, headlight, 115 degrees test.
Carbon, headlight, 115 degrees test.
Land, extra winter.

Bank oil.

Turpentine.

Miners' oil.

Miners' oil.

Maphtha, decdorized, & gravity.

Gasoline, decdorized, & degrees.

By Gasoline, & degrees.

POTATOES—Were slow and easy. The receipts are small, but the local dealers appear to have ample supplies on hand. Store lots were quoted at 56-200 per bu.

POULTRY—Was plenty, and in moderate demand at irregular prices: Chickens, dressed, 55-200 per b; turkeys, dressed, 38-200 per b; dnexa, dressed, 68-20 per b; geese, dressed, 68-20 per b; dnexa, dressed, 68-20 per b; geese, dressed, 68-20 per b; dnexa dressed, 68

LIVE STOCK.

or three thousand pounds less than is allowed by the company the so not only the means of causing the company of the so not only the means of causing the company of the solution of the market a lot of bruised and feverish animals which are dealt out for himman consumption by the retail butchers. To land your stock at market in marketable shape, see to it that your cars are comfortably bedded drive slowly to the station, without cracking whips and raising a burrah; and, by loading just comfortably full, you will find the results to be more satisfactory than if you work on the 'penny wise and pound foolish' principle by trying to get shead of the railroad company. The number of dead hogs received here daily would be greatly diminished also, if saleamen did not try to overload.

CATTLE—Trade was very quiet throughout, with prices of shipping and suport steers ruling weak and irregularly lower. The supply comparatively was light, but bayers seemed indifferent, and even at the modified prices sellers were unable to clear the yards. There was but one burer on export account, and his wants were few. In the absence of competition he was enabled to fill his orders at reduced figures,—1520c of from the highest prices of last week. Butchers and canners stuff sold well up to previous rates, and stockers also were salable at full figures, though there was no appearance of activity in the demand for either class. The best bunch of cattle on sale was taken at \$3.2. There were a few other choice droves for which \$4.556.50 for shipping steers, and \$1.56.30 for butchers' stuff and stockers. The market closed as it opened, quiet and weak.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,450

3.75@4.25

CATTLE SALES. 20 cows. . . 1,080 2.75 18. 562 3.65 HOGS—Averaged lower. The supply was small, but the warm weather and the unsettled tone of the provision market caused a leasened demand from packers, and trading was slow at rather more than 50 decline from Monday's quotations. In fact, there was sales of mixed packing hogs at fully like off, and some of the less desirable attipute hogs suffered to the same extent. Altogether it was a dragging and unsatisfactory market, and it looked quiet as had at the close as as any time during the day. Sales were at 3.2564.55 for skips to extra Philadelphis grades. Light closed at 54.1564.30, and poor textra heavy grades at 1.064.50. About all sold.

Au. Price. No. An Price. No. An Price. SHEEP-The demand was fully up to the supply, and former prices were thoroughly supported, sales making on a basis of \$4.2565.75 per 180 lbs for poor to extra qualities.

SHEEP SALES.

ments, 300.

SHEEP-Stead 7, with good demand; 35 to 135 lbs average range, \$4.0044.75; choice heavy, \$5.00; receipts, 1,000; shipments, 750.

H068-Easier; light shipping, \$4.1064.20; packing, \$4.2064.35; butchers to select, \$4.2564.45; receipts, 2,500; shipments, 1,100.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Feb. 17.—CATTLE—Receipts, 204; market quiet but steady; choice to fancy heavy, 85.2565.50; good shippers, 44.364.60; fair to medium, 85.054.40; light butchers, 85.364.50; light downward sendency; fair to good Western sheeps, Western and downward sendency; fair to good Western sheeps, 45.364.50; lair to choice to fancy, 85.364.50; fair to choice of the sendency, 85.364.50; fair to choice ends, 84.364.60; coarse, rough, and common, 85.30; ends, 84.364.50; coarse, rough, and common, 85.30; light sheeps, 85.364.50; light guality, 85.066.50; second, 85.00.365.50; third, 81.084.50; light guality, 85.066.50; second, 85.00.365.50; third, 81.084.50; light grices quite firm, with considerable life to trade; sales in lots, 87.362.50 each; extra, 85.364.60; lambs, 85.00.37.35.

KANSAS CITY. KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Trobuna.

KANSAS CITY. Mo. Feb. II.—CATTLE—The Price Ourrest reports: Receipts, 745; shipments, 857; weak; native shippers, 85.004.75; native stockers and feeders, 85.004.85; native cows, \$2.004.82; Colorados, \$2.004.80; Texas, \$2.304.80.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,890; shipments, 290; slow; choice heavy, \$4.004.10; light shipping and mixed packing, \$6.004.10. CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, Feb. II.—Hogs—Steady and firm; common, 813064.15; jaht, M.2564.6; packing, 813064.50; butchers', \$43064.60; receipts, 2,00; shipments, 255.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. II.—Hogs—Quiet at \$5.3064.50; receipts, 1,100.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 15—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—NO. 1, 128
36; No. 2, 26; 96.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 118 5d; No. 2, 108 3d;
spring, No. 1, 108; No. 2, 108 2d; white, No. 1, 108 10d;
No. 2, 108 2d; elub, No. 1, 118 4d; No. 2, 108 10d. Corn—
New, No. 1, 163 3d.

PROVISIONS—POPK, 38. Lard, 56; 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 17.—COTTON—Firmer at 77-166;
19-16d; sales 12:00 bales; speculation and export,
2,000; American, 9,550.

BREADSTUFFS—Steady; Californis white wheat, 108
364310 8d; do club, 108 10de2118 4d; red Western winter,
108 36d8118 5d; Corn, 16 3d.

CLOVER SEED—American, 35,940.

PROVISIONS—Lard, American, 28; 9d. Bacon, long
clear, 30; short do, 38.

SPIRITS TUBERNTINE—38; 6d.

HECRIFTS OF WHEAT—10,300 bu. American, 20,000 bu.
1 ARNS AND FARRICS—At Manchester, firm.

AND WHERE SEAD HARRICS—18 Manchester, firm.

AND WHERE SEAD HARRICS—18 Manchester, firm.

AND WHERE SEAD HARRICS—18 Manchester, firm.

AND WHERE Feb. 17.—PETRICLEUM—1847.

AND WHERE SEAD HARRICS—18 Manchester, firm.

AND WHERE SEAD HARRICS—18 MANCHESTER HAR of Trade:
LVERPOOL, Feb. 17-11:20 a. m.—Flour—as ddelfs 3d.
Wheat—Winter, iks 5delfts 4d; spring, liks 2delfts 3d.
Wheat—Winter, iks 5delfts 4d; spring, liks 2delfts 3d.
Fork, 5ks. Lard, 3s.
LVERPOOL, Feb. 17-1:20 a. m.—Lard, 3s 9d. Best
unchanged.
LVERPOOL, Feb. 17-1:20 p. m.—Breadstuffs steady,
Wheat—Winter, Ilks 6d; white, 16s 5delfts 5dt; club.
10s 10delfts 4d. New corn, 5s 5dd. Lard, 5ks 3d. VERPOOL, Feb. 17.—Wheat last the red winter, Ils 2d; No. 2 apring 18s 3d. Corn firm and a shade Carnoes of coast—Wheas of for the United Kingdom.

NEW YORK. Special Dispatch to The Chicago 1 NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—GRAIN—Winter weaker, at a decline of about 1/62le per wheat very dull. Cable advices favors No. 2 red at \$1.496.1434, mainly at \$1.496 ing at \$1.496 affoot asked and \$1.69 the be

HAY—In good demand at 75e.
HOPS—Quiet and unchanged.
GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and unchanged to the put steady; fair to good refining. We orleans, demand to loassee quiet but firm; New Orleans, demand to loassee quiet but firm to loassee quiet but f

Steady.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; United, %io; sruda, %in; refined, 7%83c.

TALLOW—Steady at 04c.

TALLOW—Steady at 04c.

TURPENTINE—Stronger at 4c.

TURPENTINE—Stronger at 4c.

PROVISIONS—Pork active and firm; old men. m3.

Beef steady. Cut meats quiet; long clear modu.

Stib; short do, %.15c. Lard—Demand active; prins steam, #.375.

BUTTER—Firm; Western, 15625c.

CHESSE—Quiet but steady; Western, 11616c.

WHISKX—Nominal at \$1.10. PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. II.—FLOUR — Marint off;
Minnesota extra medium, \$3.75; good, \$5.05 choos,
\$5.75; Ohio extra medium, \$5.75; good, \$5.05 choos,
\$5.75; Ohio extra medium, \$5.75; good, \$5.05 choos,
\$6.75; Ohio extra medium, \$5.75; good, \$5.05; choos,
\$6.75; Ohio extra medium, \$5.75; good, \$5.05; choos,
\$6.75; Ohio extra medium, \$5.75; good, \$5.05; choos,
\$6.75; Ohio extra medium, \$5.75; choos,
\$6.75; Ohio extra market dull; rejected, \$6.75; choos,
\$1.75; Ohio extra market dull; for a sheet,
\$1.75; Ohio extra market dull; for a sheet,
\$1.75; Ohio extra medium, \$5.75; choos,
\$1.75; Ohio extra medium, \$1.75; choos,
\$1.75; Ohio

BALTIMORE Fob. II.—FLOUR—Firm and unchanged except for fancy grades, which show a stight structure of the st

ST. LOUIS.

St. LOUIS. Feb. 17.—FLOUR—Easier and slov; 2005.

\$5.10 cash and February; choice, \$5.56 cash; family.

\$5.70 bid cash; \$5.37% April; XXX, \$5.56 cash.

GRAIN—Wheat lower and dult; No. 2 red, \$2.31 Micash; \$1.27 March; \$1.29% April; \$1.20% Apr

bld. HECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 bris; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn. 119,000 bu; coats, 5,000 bu; barley, 7,000 bu; corn. 85,000 bu; sys. 1,000 bu; bris; corn. 85,000 bu; sys. 1,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu; MILWAUKEE.
MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. II.-Flour-Dall and Mil. WAUKER, Wis., Feb. 17.—FLOUR-Dull unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer; opened and closed stong No. 1 Milwaukee hard, \$1.23; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, \$1.23; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, \$1.23; April 13.24; February, \$1.204; March, \$1.233; April 13.23; No. 3, \$1.674; No. 4, \$1.002, 1.03; rejected, \$2.40; No. 2, \$1.002, \$

Oats dull.

CLOVER SEED—Prime held at \$4.30\$4134 bid.

HOGS-\$4.50.

Closed: Wheat quiet: No. 2 red winter, Market B. Sasked \$4.30\$ bid: May held at \$4.30, \$1.40\$ bid.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 29,000 bu; corn, 14,300 bu; cash, 18,100 bu; cash, 19,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu; cash, 19,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu; cash, 19,000 bu

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI. O., Feb. 17.—COTTON—Steady at 150.
FLOUR—Dull and unchanged; family, a not in fancy, 50.2506.73.
GRAIN—Wheat steady at \$1.28. Corn quiet at \$6.
Oats quiet at \$80. Rye firmer at \$6. Barley dull at \$1.294. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged.
WHISKY—Steady, with good demand, at \$1.00.
BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged; choine Whisky—Steady, with good demand, at \$1.00.
BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged; choine Whisky—Steady, with good demand, at \$1.00.
BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged; choine Whisky—Steady of the Steady at \$1.00.
LINBERD OIL—Steady at \$10.

NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. II.-GRAIN-Outs deff and New Onleans, Feb.

lower at \$5.45c.

Corn-Meal—Dull and lower at \$5.00.

HAY—Quiet and weak; choice, \$7.00.

Phovisions—Pork scarce and fru; old an south
new, \$13.00.

Bran-Market easier at \$3285/4c.

MONETERY—Sight exchange on New York, \$6.50.

\$1,000 premium; sterling exchange, \$8. LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE.
LOUISVILLE, Feb. 17.—COTTON—Firm at 150-1100.
FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat—Market dull at \$1.30. Corn quiet at \$2.400. Oats quiet; white.
Mixed 350-4300. PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at \$12.50. Lard steady at \$4.400.000; prime ateam, 1500 accomments ateady at \$4.400.000; clear rib, \$5.000.000. Handley quiet; shoulders. \$5.000.000.

DETROIT, Feb. II.—FLOUH—Dull. GRAIN—Wheat quiet; extra, nominal; No. 1 white. BLSS4; February do, nominal; March, BLSS4; April. BLSS4; Pebruary do, nominal; March, BLSS4; April. BLSS4; bid; May, Sl. 334; milling, No. 1, nominal. Becipits, BLSS bu; chipments, 500 bu. BOSTON.

KANSAS CITY INDIANAPOL

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. II.-OSWEGO. PETROLEUX Standard white, 110 test, 99/cc.
OIL CITY, Pa., Feb. 17.—PETS
dull to \$1.09%. declined to \$1.00%.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 17.—COTTON— addling, 1256c; sales, 1,300 bale pents, 2,300; stock, 35,100. NEW OBLEANS, Feb. 17.—COT 17%; low do, 12%; net receipta belpis, 7.251; exports to Franc took, 361,136. DRY GOO TURPENTI

WILMINGTON, Feb. 17.—SPIN CHINESE ROY

Studying with Eight V and Sleeping Watche four Handmaids On a Bed. The Hong Kong Dally Pr lowing account of the edu of the Chinese Emperors, as domestic arrangements of the "The sons of the Ma (hwang-tsz) undergo from youth a system of the str Rising at about 3 o'clock Rising at about 3 o'clock they first take their lesson i ture under the superintend tutor who has the title 'master.' The tutor rises f soon as the Imperial pup ceives from the latter a cou which is then returned form. The tutor takes the and when the lesson is le brings up his book, depositeacher, and returns to his task by heart. If the lesson the tutor requests a cunture to the control of t task by heart. If the lesso the tutor requests a cunu to bring the ferule (ch'ing-ishow of administering corn Imperial pupil is accompan low-students (pwan-tub), kehu language as ha-ha-ch same books as their young becomes necessary to adm more seriously the ha-ha-ch the ferule vicariously; but rial pupil acquits himself the other hand, commend A recalcitrant and obstinat last resort, himself flogged only nominally, by the teas

these coine courses of inst horse archery (ma-pu-chier ing, putting the stone, etc under the guidance of a clealed an-ta. The whole Princes' day is taken up will cal exercises, and they retieve any hour. At suitable in are weighed out for them, are they allowed to indulg of the table. At the must marry. The Empedight handmaids (ch' upon his bed, and (ta-ying) underneath the girls from the Imperial h fu). Their function is to his Majesty, and they are sneeze, cough, spit, or utte movements of the Empero the morning are signalized hands on the part of the Once a year—on New Emperor and Empress probanquet, the emperor is spoken of chang—Majesty—by all funer-banners, who use the dominus, The Emperor cubines are all called by ye, or 'chu-iss,' i. c., 'B nus,' and the Imperial latter term equivalent to spoken of as 'ako.' The the Imperial apartments even by eunuchs, and, of are allowed to pass the fluwatched by a corps of II well), who are authorized of even the highest officer without giving the word, the female apartments wanything or to communical world, she must send a the iron plate (tien), or isz), with which the hon which the head eun inquire who is in wan Having learned who calls, under eunuch specially a partments, who addresses takes her orders, either word a the iron plate (tien), or isz), with which the had eun inquire who is in wan Having learned who calls, under eunuch specially a partment, who addresses takes her orders, either word a special the pat 'off' days, and till 6 p. m' is military business to only time they can call the p

"Las' night I was toastito aleep by de cook-stove, as the notes of the triangl woman axed me if I did growin' awful wicked. Da de fack dat almos' ebery de dat dey can't believe nobol it am harder to find an ho diskiver water running ubeen pokin' round dis wo an' it am my experience:

"I. Dat de man who growin' to have a man who goe he can't trust nobody is gin you away ebery time.

"S. Dat de pusson who fo' cheats an' liars will trad den sneak into de barn at de shoes off his feet.

"Dar's wicked folks on the man who does de squar amiss of squar' people. It well as could be 'spected, a all serone. De only man I de man who was bo'n fur-lib to war neate a but the species.

ents-Flour, 750 bris.

KANSAS CITY.

PEORIA.

INDIANAPOLIS. DEDIANAPOLIS, Feb. II.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; Ro. 2 red. \$1.3091.27. Corn steady, at 36930/4a. Oats gull and lower, at 34935c.

> OSWEGO. N. Y., Feb. 17.—GRAIN—Wheat nominal-ed. Corn nominally unchanged; Western

> > BUFFALO.

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, Feb. 17.—PETROLEUM — Unch andard white, 110 test, 124c. OIL CITY, Pa., Feb. 17.—PETROLEUM—Market

dosed; shipments, 61,000, averaging 34,000; transap-tions, 190,000. PHTTEBURG, Feb. 17.—PHTROLEUM—Dull; crude, 1988; at Parker's for shipment; refined, 1940, Phila-sciplia deliver.

COTTON.

er, Louis, Feb. 17.—Cotton—Firm and unchanged; middling. 12%c; sales, 1,300 bales; receipts, 1,700; ship-manh, 2,300; stock, 82,100. Maw OBLEANS, Feb. 17.—Cotton—Firm; middling, 17%c; low do, 12%c; net receipts, 6,437 bales; gross re-ceipts, 1,351; exports to France, 1,359; sales, 6,600;

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Cotton goods market very frm, and many makes of plain and colored cottons largely sold shead. Prints sluggish in first hands, but firm. Printed lawns active, and ginghams and tress goods in steady request. Heavy woolens for men's wear doing well and firmly held. Foreign goods more active.

TURPENTINE.

CHINESE ROYALTY.

Stadying with Eight Whipping-Boys, and Sleeping Watched by Twenty-four Handmalds On and Under the

The Hong Kong Daily Press gives the following account of the education of the sons of the Chinese Emperors, and of some of the

youth a system of the strictest education. Rising at about 3 o'clock in the morning,

hey first take their lesson in Chinese litera

MINGTON, Feb. 17.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE

tell to \$1.05%, declined to \$1.05%, at which

ned to \$1.08% at which price it

NEW YORK.

HILADELPHIA.

redned The at. 17,000 bur corn.

O Dris: wheat, II.(III) bar corrye, 500 bu. (III) bu. corn, II.(III) bu. si dight; Ohio, Pennsylvani and above, 536556; extra 52 conrse, 536556; New Yor Western fine, 64651c; medius BALTIMORE. sh. 17.—FLOUR—Firm and unel grades, which show a slight ad —Western dull and lower: ed, spot and February, \$1.474@1476; \$96; April, \$1.69@1.694. Corn-Westmixed, spot, \$7566576c; February,
465446c; April, 53466576c; May, 534
6. Oats steady and quiet; Western
, mixed, \$536c; Pennsylvania, \$636666.

uct and without change, land lower at 12616c, uil and unchanged. Blo cargoes, 14616c. A soft, 956. a st. 10461.11. Liverpool per steamer dull and un-

7, 6.87 bris; wheat, 40,000 bm; corn, 0 bu; rye, 2,000 bu. 10 bu; rye, 2,000 bu. 10 bu; rye, 2,000 bu. 123,900 bu; corn, 155,800 bm. ST. LOUIS.

T. FLOUR. Easier and slow; fancy, ebruary; choice, \$5.55 cash; family, 7% April; XXX, \$5.55 cash. lower and dull; No, 2 red, \$4.35 bid. i; \$1.294(64.29% April; \$1.30%(61.21); No. 3 do, \$1.23. Corn lower at 50% February; \$14.66 March; 20% Lower at 25%-362% comb; Sc May. Ityo slow; To Barneed. at \$1.07. April; \$1.50% Combined. It \$1.07. April; \$1.50% Combined. It \$1.07. April; \$1.55% Combined. Barney Combined. Barney

8.000 bris; wheat, 8.000 bu; corn, 0 bu; barley, 7.000 bu; corn, 1r. 4.000 bris; corn, 68,000 bu; 179, 0 bu. ILWAUKEE.

mar; opened and closed strong; and, \$1.23; No. 1 Milwaukee, \$1.23; ary, \$1.234; March, \$1.219; April, No. 4, \$1.0021.03; rejected, \$504.6. Onts lower; No. 2, 2036. Ryo Barley firm; No. 2, spring, 68c. eer and inactive; mess pork dell March. Lard-Prime steam, \$7.00 kive hogs dull und lower as \$4.00 kive hogs dull \$4.50. r, 7,000 bris; wheat, 22,000 bu; ber-

TOLEDO.

17.—GRAIN—Wheat firmer; No. 1
28; No. 2 red winter Michigan,
June, 81.38; No.3 red Wabash, 81.32,
mixed, 3936; No. 2, spot. 3940

2. 2 white, 41%; rejected, 3946 me held at \$4.20@4.1236 bid. at, 12,000 bu; corn, 60,000 bu; oats.

NCINNATI. ady at \$1.28. Corn quiet at \$0c. e firmer, at \$5c. Harley dull at \$2c. dull and nominal at \$12.00. Lard meats quiet and unchanged, rith good demand, at \$1.00. du unchanged; choice Western Central Olio, 20,2.25c. dy at \$1c.

ORLEANS. eb. 17.-GRAIN-Oats dull and

and lower at \$3.00. ak; choice, \$27.00. scarce and firm; old. \$12.50212.75;

UISVILLE. ...Corrow-Firm at 1566156 inchanged. irket dull at \$1.20. Corn quiet at \$2.00c. Oats quiet; white, \$0c; quiet at \$12.50. Lard steady; ablic: prime steam, 716c. Bulk sc: clear rib, 65,005 c. Bacon e; clear rib, 67,005 c. Hams,

FTROIT.
FLOUR—Dull
t: extra. nominal: No. 1 white.
nominal: March, fl.394: April.
emiling. No. 1, nominal. Renents, 500 bu.

OSTON. OUR-In moderate demand, and r; mixed and yellow, mode. de cheats an' liars will transit indight an' stead de shees off his feet.

"Dar's wicked folks on y'arth, of course, but de shees off his feet.

"Dar's wicked folks on y'arth, of course, but de man who does de squar' thing will nebber run amise of squar' people. Ize got along so fur as well as could be 'spected, an' de look ahead am all serena, De only man I shell look out fur am de man who was bo'n fur an angel, but growed up to w'ar pants an' butes."

at court at 3 a. m., and are then received in audience. Their meals are served up gratis from the Emperor's pantry, and the whole day is spent at the palace until 4 p. m. on 'off' days, and till 6 p. m. on days when there is military business to discuss. Thus the only time they can call their own is from, say, 5 p. m. to 2 a. m. If indisposed, of course they may obtain leave of absence, which must frequently be a great boon. The chunch never return the calls of any but the most distinguished provincial officers, and even then this is done on the way from the palace."

Brother Gardner's Lime-Kiln Club.

THE BIG BONANZA.

A History of the Consolidated Virginia and California Silver Mines.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribusa.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. Nr.—GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 11,367 bu; shipments, 7,700 bu; unsettled; No. 2 cash, 81.85; February, 81.15; No. 3, cash, 81.044; Corn—Receipts, 35.34, No. 3, cash, 81.044; The Greatest Body of Gold and Silver Ore Ever Discovered.

Over One Hundred and Nine Million Bollars of Bullion Already Produced.

Seventy-four Million Dollars Paid in Divi-dends to the Stockholders.

The Present Value and Future Prespects of the Bonanza Mines.

San Francisco, Feb. 8.—The recent annual meeting of the Consolidated Virginia and California Mining Companies, coupled with the sharp rise in Belcher and other well-known Nevada stocks, has directed public attention once more prominently to the min-ing interests of the Pacific Coast, and, both in San Francisco and elsewhere, an unusual interest is being taken in everything that pertains to the inception and prosecution of min-ing work. In size and production the body of silver ore commonly known as the "Big Bonanza" stands with scarcely a parallel in the civilized world. History has been earched in vain for a mineral deposit of equal wealth and extent, and the unprecedented yield of precious metal is unrivaled save in romance and in the stories of a fairy world. Less than ten years ago the property went begging for a purchaser. Some little work having been done at the surface on a line with Ophir and the outcroppings of Gould & Curry, and no satisfactory results having been obtained, the owners of the various claims were of the impression that their possessions had fallen in the barren portion of the lode. Other mines, like the savage and Belcher, had already yielded their immense supplies of mineral wealth; but the future "Big Bonanza" was yet buried deep down in the lower levels of the earth, and the fame of the Comstock was then but a shadow of its present self.

CONSOLIDATED VIRGINIA.

The Consolidated Virginia Company was organized June 7, 1867. The consolidation comprised the territory before included in the Sides and White & Murphy claims. Of demestic arrangements of the Royal family:
"The sons of the Manchu Emperors
(hwang-tsz) undergo from their tenderest this possession a part was transferred to the California Company in 1873, and seven-twelfths of one share of California stock was Rising at about 3 o'clock in the morning, they first take their lesson in Chinese literature under the superintendence of the only uter who has the title of shih-fu or master.' The tutor rises from his chair as soon as the imperial pupils enter and receives from the latter a courtesy (ta-ch'ien) which is then returned in the same form. The tutor takes the seat of honor, and when the lesson is learned the pupil brings up his book, deposits it before his teacher, and returns to his seat to repeat the task by heart. If the lesson is not learned, the tutor requests a cunuch in attendance to bring the ferule (ch'ing-pan) and makes a show of administering correction. But each imperial pupil is accompanied by eight fellow-students (pwan-tub), known in the Manchu language as ha-ha-chu, who study the same books as their young master. When it becomes necessary to admonish the latter more seriously the ha-ha-chu are beaten with the ferule vicariously; but when the Imperial pupil acquits himself well they are, on the other hand, commended or rewarded. A recalcitrant and obstinate Prince is, as the last resort, himself flogged, though probably only nominally, by the teacher, or taken before the Emperor, who directs a cunuch to pinch his checks (ch'ih pa jou). The late Emperor Tung chih was frequently tweaked in this way by order of the Empresses. The Chinese lesson occupies two hours; after this come the Manchu and Mongol lessons in composition, given by the teachers who enjoy the less honorable titles of se-fu, and who are obliged to meet their pupil at the door and make the first obelsance. Then come lessons in varipaid to each share af Consolidated Virginia as a stock-dividend. The first assessment was levied in April, 1809, and the last in June, 1873. The total number levied was fifteen, and the amount collected aggregated \$438,490,—an amount remarkably small in comparison with that levied upon the stock of other mines. In 1873 the property came into the hands of the present management, and J. G. Fair, of the Bonanza firm, was elected Superintendent. Work was now tific scale; prospecting became more easy and extended; but for many months no very remunerative results were obtained. Money collected with difficulty was expended without any prospect of future returns, and heat

shew's fadministering correction. High each imperial pulls accompanied by eight fatch in language as he-ha-chu, who study the isame books as their young master. When is same books as their young master. The incomes necessary to admonth the latter the frends vicationally, but the task of the frends vicationally, but the readed or rewarded to the result of the pull acquired to pass the fifth gate, which is successed the full acquired to pass the fifth gate, which is wise to pull acquired the pull acquired to pass the fifth gate, which is wise to pull acquired to pull acquired to pass the fifth gate, which is wise to pull acquired to pull acquir Taggis and in load Chinace diameter. Alternative production of the control of the years of the year "Las' night I was toastin' my heels an' gwine to sleep by de cook-stove," began the old man as the notes of the triangle died away, "de ole woman axed me if I didn't fink dis world was rowin' awful wicked. Dat put me in mind of de fack dat almos' chery day I hear people sayin' dat dey can't believe nobody any more, an' dat it am harder to find an honest man dan it is to diskiver water runnin' up hill. Gem'len, Ize been pokin' round dis world about sixty y' ars, an' it am my experience:

"I. Dat de man who groans ober de general wickedness of de world will steal a wheelbarrow chery time he gits a chance.

"2. Dat de man who goes 'round lamentin' dat be can't trust nobody is the wery chap who'll gin you away chery time.

"3. Dat de pusson who finks de world am full o cheats an' liars will trade you a blind hoss an' den sneak into de barn at midnight an' steal all de shoes off his feet.

"Dar's wicked folks on y'arth, of course, but

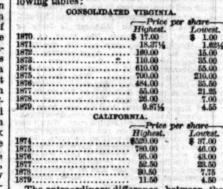
dozen holes is discharged, is simply grand, and one that would cause the eye of a miser to weep with joy." The Virginia Enterprise, the leading newspaper on the Comstock, about the same time published the following: "In early days many of our miners were of the opinion that in the course of time a point in the lead would be reached where would be found almost solid silver. At a further depth of 400 or 500 feet in their mine, the Consolidated Virginia Company may reach a point where their ore will lack but little of being solid silver. There appears to be lying far down in this portion of the lode a perfect mountain of silver ore. Specimens brought up from the drift running into the Consolidated Virginia from the 1,500-foot level of the Gould & Curry are even now almost solid masses of silver."

But one result could follow the publication of these reports. The wildest excitement in mining circles prevalled. Up to November, 1874, the old stock, consisting of 108,000 shares, had been quoted in the Boards at various prices below \$100 per share; but during that month there was an advance to \$175 per share. Farms were sold, stores were closed, homes were mortgaged, capital was withdrawn from the varied industries of the Coast, and invested in Bonanza stock. Dividends began to be paid, and were afterwards increased to \$10 per share. Rumors were rife that even triple that amount would be paid. Up went the price to \$500, and still the brokers had more orders to buy than sell. Additional reports of additional wealth still further inflamed the public mind, and men reckoned their wealth, not by their capital in the bank or by the real estate they owned, but by the number of Bonanza shares they held.

EXTRAVAGANCE ENGENDERED.

Men became millionalres during a single

Mem became millionalres during a single session of the Stock Roards. Trips to Europe were planned and carried into execution. Palatial houses were erected, and costly furniture was purchased. Diamonds, costly jewelry, fast turnouts, were everywhere in demand; and capital was so plenty that, as in the times of Solomon, "It was nothing accounted of, for the King made sliver to be as stones in Jerusalem." During January, 1875, California was quoted at \$800 per share, and Consolidated Virginia at \$700, making the market value of the two mines \$162,000,000. On the 23d of the preceding month the market value of all the mines called in the Boards at San Francisco was over \$200,000,000,—an increase of more than \$100,000,000 in one month. In the February following, so that the poorer part of the community might invest in the stock, the number of shares in California was increased to \$40,000; and the same increase was made in Consolidated Virginia not long after. Since the first excitement in accordance with the developments actually obtained, and the decrease of ore in consequence of the workings, barring a few spasmodic spurts in an upward direction, the price of the stock has steadily declined. This is shown in the following tables: EXTRAVAGANCE ENGENDERED.



\$2,250,000,—making the Consolidated Virginia \$2,250,000,—making the value of both equal to \$4,250,000,—a sum less than one-fourth the amount produced by the California Mine alone during the year 1877. Of course this steady decline has been due to the exhaustion of the ore-body in consequence of the workings; and the following table will show the actual amount of ore and bullion produced:

uncou.		OLIDATED	VIRGINIA.		
Year.	Tons of ore.	Gold	Saver.	Total.	
1878 1874 1875 1876 1877 1878	11,297 91,168 169,065 142,679 144,400 122,832 59,442	\$ 314,288 2,063,438 7,085,206 7,378,145 6,270,518 3,770,007 1,198,319	\$ 331,293 2,918,045 9,682,188 9,279,504 7,463,500 4,226,745 1,283,003	\$ 645,582 4,981,484 16,717,394 16,657,649 13,734,019 7,996,753 2,481,412	
Total.	740,883	\$28,029,925	\$35,184,370	\$63,214,295	
8-12-19-13		CALIFOR	NIA.	20043	
Fear.	Tons of	Gold.	Saver.	Total.	

in order, the incline must be in condition to handle any new ore which may be discovered, new winzes must be sunk, new upraises must be made, and new stations must be excavated. Labor must be utilized, prospecting must be made easy and extended, and developments must be thorough. The heat is everywhere intense. Cool air forced down from the surface becomes of an enervating warmth before it has reached its destination, and the cooling-off places of the mines are more so in name than in fact. In many of the drifts scarcely the slightest current of air is perceptible. It is a deep, dull, suffocating heat. Perspiration trickles down from the brawny limbs of the miners in almost continuous streams, and many a man of daring courage and herculean build has perished in the depths through sheer exhaustion. Added to the danger from heat is that from water and obnoxious gases. At such a depth ventilation is imperfect and retarded. Deadly gases collect in out-of-the-way drifts and openings, and wo to the miner who imprudently encounters them! Sometimes, too, scalding hot water bursts in so suddenly that the miners are o iged to flee for their lives; and, to remedy the flow, months of work and patience are required. The pumping apparatus of the Bonanza mines has cost princely fortunes in its construction and repairs. It is scarcely surpassed in any mines elsewhere in the world.

The fishure is an uneasy one. The swelling

THE COMSTOCK SLIDES.

mines elsewhere in the world.

THE COMSTOCK SLIDES.

The fissure is an uneasy one. The swelling of the ground and caving in of drifts must be provided for. It is well known that thirteen cubic feet of ore make a ton. The extraction of hundreds of tons daily leaves immense spaces which must be timbered and supported, and fourteen-inch timbers are sometimes shattered like splinters under a sledgehammer. It is a contest between solld rock and the elements on one hand, and man on the other; and only steady perseverance, and ingenuity, and strength prevail. On the surface the work goes on scarcely less expeditiously than below. Hundreds of feet from the lower levels the ore and waste-rock must be raised; hundreds of feet into the depths all supplies must be lowered. On every side evidences of vast mechanical wealth are seen. Machinery of the most improved pattern and kind, hoisting and pumpling apparatus, business and assay offices, inmense mills for the reduction of the ore, piles of wood, timber, iron, and other necessary supplies, are among the indispensable equipments of the mines, and the value of the whole is commensurate with the amount of ore produced. In short, the apparatus and machinery of the Bonanza mines, whether for the prosecution of the work on the underground levels, or for the reduction of the ore on the surface, are not surpassed on the Comstock, and such gigantic expenditures for labor and supplies are not known elsewhere in the world. That new discoveries in the future will infuse new life into the work, is everywhere desired.

THE COAL INTEREST.

THE COAL INTEREST.

Why the Pennsylvania Operators Have

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.-For the first time since the termination of the combination of 1878, the anthracite coal companies are all agreed, and to-morrow night the mines will be closed for the rest of the week, and they will be operated only the first three days in the week from to-morrow until the 1st of April. This will be equivalent to three weeks' entire suspension, during which time it is hoped that the surplus on hand will be got out of the way. No other course was possible. There are at least 40,000 loaded coal-cars standing on the track now, and perhaps 50,000. It was impossible for the earry-ing companies to find dumping-place or to secure sale for any part of it, and it was, therefore, impossible for them to furnish cars to workers, even if there had been any orders to fill. Besides the amount standing in ears, the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company has no less than 158,218 tons on the wharf at Port Richmond, and of this, 60,554 tons were stove-coal. The Lehigh Valley Company has quite as much at Perth Amboy. There was no demand at all for prepared coal, and, do what they could, it was impossible to find a storing-place for the amount that they had to get out in order to give the necessary amount of larger sizes to accommodate the furnaces. The movement was started by the Reading Company, and all other interests have agreed, individual operators in the Lehigh region having come into the agreement for the first time in over two years. There was no compact, only an agreement by all interested. The first result has been an advance by the Delaware & Hudson. Although coal had been selling in New York at from 40 to 50 cents below the last circular price, the new rates are 22 cents higher. The Reading Coal & Iron Company has just issued a new circular advancing prices at Port Richmond from 10 to 75 cents, and reducing the prices to Emily M. Bonniwell from Eugene C. Bonniwell on the ground of adultery. Judge Barnum yesterday granted a divorce to Emily M. Bonniwell from Eugene C. Bonniwell on the ground of desertion.

divorce to Emily M. Bonniwell from Eugene C. Bonniwell on the ground of deventors to Charles H. Palmer from Nancy Palmer on the ground of desertion.

The Appellate Court has adjourned indefinitly, and the Judges have gone home. It is not known when they will file opinions. Henry F. Ruth, of Abingdon, was yesterday fined \$100 by Judge Blodgett for failing by nay his spectal license as liquor-dealer. R. E. Jenkins was yesterday elected Assignee of Alfred Patterson and of J. Charles Halnes. John McKeough was appointed Assignee of Charles H. Lane.

A final dividend of 2 per cent was declared in the case of Samuel Strauss.

Assignees will be chosen this morning for John F. Greenleaf, Christopher C. Gillman, Henry M. Payne, and Snyder & Lee.

Final dividend-meeting will be heid this faternoon in the case of Rudolph Schloesser and of Ahrens & Be Iron Company has no less than 158,218 tons

proportion.

John C. Robinson—Death of the One
Man Who Could Readily Decipher

John C. Robinson-Death of the One Man Who Could Readily Decipher Horace Greeley's Chirography.

Mr. John C. Robinson, known as the Lightning Proof-Reader, was found dead in bed at his residence in Williamsburg yesterday morning. Mr. Robinson was born in this city forty years ago. He attended school in the Seventh Ward, and entered John A. Gray's printing establishment in Cliff street as a "copy-boy" when 13 years old. In 1854 he entered the Tribina proof-room. In deciphering manuscripts he was a marvel. He read Richard Hildreth's, Horace Greeley's, Count Pulaski's, Gerrit Smith's, and other crabbed manuscripts almost at a glance. When Mr. Greeley himself was unable to decipher one of his own written sentences, he referred it to Mr. Robinson, who looked at it steadily for a minute or more, and made out its meaning. In the municipal canvass of 1868 a letter from Mr. Greeley, written under the Spingler House heading, was sent to the night editor of the Tribina. It inclosed an editorial article in the same handwriting, favoring the election of a well-known Republican politician, who was running on an independent ticket. It was the night before election. The article was put in type. In assorting the copy before reading the proof the manuscript fell under the eyes of Mr. Robinson. Something about it attracted his attention. He examined it as a paying teller would examine a doubtful bill. "That's not the old man's handwriting," he said. He was so confident that it was a forgery that he called the editor's attention to it, and the article was suppressed. So skillful was the forgery that on the following day Mr. Greeley, Mr. Robinson's rapidity in reading proof-sheet aloud was unparalleled, and his enunciation was perfect. Timed by the writer, he has pronounced 696 words in a minute. This is at the rate of 41,760 per hour. The words were pronounced in a monotonous tone of voice without accent, and came from his lips as though seat from the wheels of a mabhine. Long before the chart of Mr. Greeley, Mr. Robinson was given

on the Sun.

Precipitating Rainfalls by Scientific Means.

Gen. Daniel E. Ruggles, of Virginia, at the request of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, appeared before them at Washington on the 11th and briefly explained his method of precipitating rainfalls by scientific means. His method (for which he has recently been granted a patent) is to send up to the cloud-realm eartridges or dynamite or similar a priosive materials in skeleton balloons, and to explode them either by time-fuses or by magneto-electricity, through light metal wires connecting the balloon with the earth. Gen. Ruggles, as the result of many years of study and investigation of this subject, claims that the different mists passing over arid regions, or localities suffering from unusual drought, may readily be consolidated into rainfalls by concussions and vibrations thus artificially produced; and he has, therefore, suggested to the Committee that Congress might provide a small appropriation for expenditure by the Commissioner of Agriculture to test the practicability of adding the agricultural interests of the country in this manner. The Committee listened to Gen. Ruggles' statements with much interest, and requested him to prepare an amplified memorial on the subject, with a view to their taking it more fully into consideration at an early day.

Getting Even.

Mysterious burglaries were committed night after night at Hartford. The strangest thing

Mysterious burgiaries were committed night after night at Hartford. The strangest thing about them was that the thief never carried off anything of much value, leaving solid silver articles and very valuable jewelry untouched; but he did serious damage by slashing fine uphoistery, pouring molasses and oil upon expensive clothing, and in other malicious ways. A large number of special policemen were put on duty to catch him, and he was at length taken. He proved to be a negro who had just been discharged from prison, where he had served three years on a charge of stealing a coat. He said that he was innocent of that crime, and had made up his unind to get even with Hartford in the manner described.

All the articles belonging to the Prince Imperial when he died have now been recovered, except his watch, which was pounded to pieces between two stones in order "to get at the inside." His uniform-coat with eighteen assegathrusts, all in front, his overalls, boots, shirt, etc., have been given up.

THE COURTS.

the consolidated company at the rate of four to one, the former stock being worth four times as much as the latter. As the stock was issued in shares of \$100 each, complainant's one bond was worth ten shares of stock in his own road, or forty shares in the Lake Erie & Western Road. He decided to avail himself of this option after the consolidation, and asked to have his bond converted into stock of the Muncle Road, but the President of that corporation said the Company had gone out of business, but offered to give complainant ten shares of the consolidated Company. Prince, however, claims to be entitled to forty instead of ten shares, and as the officers of the roads refuse to exchange his bond at any such rate he asks that they may be compelled to do so.

AN INSURANCE LITIGATION. Judge Moran was engaged yesterday in hearing the case of J. Y. Scammon vs. The Commercial Union Assurance Company to recover \$2,000. He states that he had a policy of \$2,000 in the above Company on the premises No. 209 Michigan avenue, which premises No. 209 Michigan avenue, which were destroyed by the fire of July 14, 1874. The defense of the Company is that the premises were sold under a mortgageto the United States Mortgage Company before the fire occurred, and that thereby the policy became vitiated under a clause which provided that the policy should be void in case of change in the interest of the assured under it. The point is also raised as to whether the Mortgage Company, being a foreign corporation, could, between the years 1872 and April, 1875, acquire any interests in real estate in this State. The principal contested points in the case, as will be seen, are questions of law. The whole amount of insurance on the building was \$20,000, and other suits are pending about it.

Emma M. Mosher filed a bill yesterday against her husband, Edgar M. Mosher, asking for a divorce on the ground of alleged

drunkenness and adultery.

John Wilson Haight complained that his wife Catherine has for some time back been in the habit of kicking and otherwise abusing him in a mild way until he finds his home very unattractive place, and he wants the privilege of choosing another helpmate.

Wallace H. Lockerby asked for a divorce from Minerva Lockerby, née Trowbridge, on the ground of desertion.

And Otto Kamph asks for the same favor from Gurnia Kamph, she being rather too fond of buying beer on his credit to suit his tastes.

tastes.
Judge Jameson yesterday granted a divorce to Emily M. Bonniwell from Eugene C. Bonniwell on the ground of adultery.
Judge Barnum yesterday granted a divorce to Charles H. Palmer from Nancy Palmer on the ground of desertion.

The of Chicago began a suit in ejectment stephen Gasselin, claiming \$1,000 damages. Isaac Weiss sued Flora E. Suits for \$1,000.

Isaac Weiss sned Flora E. Suits for \$1,000.
Frederick A. M. Moore and Victor Henrotin began a suit in attachment against Henry Memory to recover \$1,492.60.
Fraser & Southworth sned James Barker and Joel W. Small for \$1,000.
Francis B. Loomis commenced a suit to recover \$50,000 of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company.
Charles H. Jennings filed a bill against Almira Jennings, Sarah E. Carman, W. H. Carman, and John Miller to foreclose a trust deed for \$1,500 on Lots 6, 7, and 8 in Henry Greenebaum's Subdivision of Lots 39 to 87 inclusive, in Embra's Subdivision of Block 31, in the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Sec. 7, 39, 14.
DeWitt McLean commenced a suit in trespass against Benjamin H. Campbell to recover \$6,000 damages.
Delia Ahern filed a petition for habeas corpus against her husband, Patrick H. Ahern, to get possession of her two children, John J., 6 years old, and Mary E., 5 years old. She claims that her husband last Thursday took the children away without her knowledge; that both of the children are very sickly and dependent upon her care; that he has no home for them; and, moreover, he is in the habit of abusing them severely, so that he is not a fit person to have the care of them.

PROBATE COURT. In the estate of Karl Siemers, the will was proven. Letters of administration, with the will annexed, were issued to Henrietta Siemers, and her bond for \$5,000 was ap-

In the estate of Daniel Borland the will was proven, letters testamentary were issued to Dennis Spellam, and his bond for \$5,300

to Dennis Spellam, and his bond for \$5,300 was approved.

In the estate of Mathilde Hausman et al., minors, letters of guardianship were issued to Sophie Hausman, and her bond for \$5,334 was approved.

In the estate of R. J. Beal letters of administration were issued to Mattle J. Beal and Nathan S. Lepeer, and their bond for \$3,400 was approved.

In the estate of John Schmahl letters testamentary were issued to Amelia H. Schmahl, and her individual bond for \$40,000 was approved.

In the estate of Ellen O'Dee the will was proven, letters testamentary were issued to Thomas O'Dee, and his bond for \$700 was approved.

In the estate of Ellen Cooper, letters of administration were issued to Florence Gulick, and her bond for \$800 was approved. THE CALL.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—922, 923, 1,003, 1,005, 1,007, 1,008, 1,013, 1,015, 1,017, 1,019, 1,020, 1,021, 1,022, 1,025, 1,028, 1,029, 1,032, 1,041, 1,044, 1,047. No. 976, Goldie

vs. Singer Manufacturing Company, on trial.

JUDGE GARY—239 and 331 to 365, inclusive, ex-JUDGE GAST—So are on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—No presiminary call. Peremptory call is 534, 587, 586, 590, 598, 601, 606, 617. No case on trial.

JUDGE JAMSSON—Motions at 9:15 a. m.

JUDGE ROGERS—60 to 66 inclusive, except 65, Nos. 2,041, 2,042, and 2,043 on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—24 to 50, inclusive. No case of trial.

Nos. 2,011, 2,000, Min 2,000 inclusive. No case Judge Moran-24 to 50, inclusive. No case on trial.

Judge Barnem-14 of old calendar, and No. 1
Judge Barnem-14 of old calendar, and No. 1
of new. No case on hearing.

Judge Loomis-Condomnation cases Nos.
1,072, 1,096, 1,096, 1,112, 1,113, 1,114, 1,115, 1,117, 1,118,
1,119, 1,121, 1,122, 1,123, 1,124, and 1,125.

Judge Jameson-Criminal Course-Nos. 228,
398, 749, 300, 837, 844, 865, and 892.

vs. Michalina Maikowski and Julius Malkowski, UNITED STATES COURT, MILWAU-

Hunting After Stock—Validity of insurance Policies.

Record of Judgments, New Suits, Divorces, Etc.

AFTER HIS STOCK.

John S. Prince filed a bill yesterday in the Circuit Court against the Lake Erie & Western Railway Company, the Lafayette, Bloomington & Muncie Railway Company, C. R. Cummings, and Benjamin G. Mitchell to compel them to issue him some stock. He says that he is the owner of one income bond for \$1,000 of the Lafayette, Bloomington & Muncie Railway Company, and had the right to have the same converted at will into the capital stock of the Company. In November last the Lafayette & Muncie Road was consolidated with the Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company, taking the name of the latter, and it was provided that the stock of the former could be converted into that of the former could be converted into that of the consolidated company at the rate of four times as much as the latter. As the stock was issued in shares of \$100 each, complainant's one bond was worth ten shares of stock in bis own road or forty shares or shares of stock in bis own road or forty shares or shares of

MILWAUKEE MARINE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
MILWAUKEE, Feb. 17.—The first charter in a month was made yesterday—viz.: the schooner J. Maria Scott, to load corn for Buffalo at 6½ cents. This is ½ cent better than the early wheat charters.

George Burnham & Sons, brick manufact-

urers of this city, have purchased the steamer Flora Webster of Crawford & McKenzie, of Oshkosh. The Flora Webster plies on

Lake Winnebago.

A new steam-barge is being built at Ferrysburg, Mich., for Whitehall parties. Her

burg, Mich., for Whitehall parties. Her length on water line will be 180 feet, beam 80 feet, and depth of hold 10½ feet. Carrying capacity, 350,000 feet of lumber.

Large quantities of ship-timber are being received by Messrs. Wolf & Davidson, and the firm has contracts made for further supplies that will run into June. As soon as the steam-barge now on the stocks for the Inter-Ocean Transportation Company is completed, the firm intend to begin the construction of another over the same molds. She will, however, be thirty feet longer and two feet deeper in the holds. The present barge is 228 feet over all, with 36 beam and 18 feet 8 inches depth of holds amidships, the depth at the ends being 20 feet. Capt. Spencer, of the Ira H. Owen, will command her. Full loaded she will carry 1,500 gross tons of iron ore.

This afternoon Capt, Charles Welgood and S. Thal bought the schooner Cuba of Capt. Theodore Ebert and Conrad Starke for \$7,000 cash.

SPRINGFIELD NOTES. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Springfield, Ill., Feb. 17.—Superintend

ent Slade leaves this evening for Washington, to attend a meeting of the Superintendents of Public Instruction of the different States, to be held there Thursday and Friday.

The State Board of Public Charities meets at Kankakee Thursday.

License to organize was issued to-day to the Monitor of Fashion Company, Chicago capital, \$10,000; object, to publish a fashion magazine; corporators, James H. B. Daly, Moody Carr, and Frank M. Smith. Also, to

Moody Carr, and Frank M. Smith. Also, to the Pekin City Railway Company; capital, \$10,000; corporators, Thomas Cooper, C. B. Cummings, and Henry Roos. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Springfield Watch Company was held to-day. The officers' reports showed the affairs of the Company to be in a most flourishing condition. The present Directors and offi-cers were reflected.

BESSIE TURNER'S MARRIAGE. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune. NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Bessie Turner, th celebrated witness in the case of Theodor Tilton vs. Henry Ward Beecher, has man ried Charles Walgrain, stage-carpenter at Berry's Broadway Theatre in Brooklyn. She played soubret parts about the country in various combinations for some time, with the approbation of her manager, but she has abandoned the stage and settled down to housekeeping. The marriage was solemnized recently in privacy. Mrs. Walgrain is a frequent visitor to her old friend, Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton, who lives at No. 381. Macon street, with her son Carroll, who is studying to become a minister. Mrs. Tilton is supported by her husband, who, however, never visits her.

Gunpowder vs. Dynamite.

The comparative force of sunpowder and dynamite was discussed by two miners at Tunka. Cal. They agreed, as a test, to explode certain quantities of the substances under two planks the friend of gunpowder to stand on the dynamite plank and the friend of dynamite on the other. The trial was made in the presence of an interested crowd of speciators. It resulted in a broken leg for the man who was lifted ten feeinto the air by the dynamite, and uncounted bruises for the one whom the gunpowder threw against the trunk of a tree.

Female Writers and Artists in France. An English journalist has discovered that there are in France, at the present time, 1,700 women of letters, and 2,180 women artists. Two-thirds of the writers were born in the provinces, Normandy, Brittany, and the south; while two-thirds of the artists were born in Paris.

FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES. Testimonial to Mr. Fellows.

WE, the undersigned, Clergymen of the Metholist Church in Nova Scotia, having used the preparation known as FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES, prepared by Mr JAMES I. FELLOWS, Chemist, St. John, N. B.,

incases for which it is reommended.

JAMES G. HENNIGAR, Pres. of Conference. Pres. of Conference.

JOHN McMURRAY,
Ex-Pres. of Conference.

WM. SARGENT.

JOHN A. MOSHER.

JOHN W. HOWIE.

STEPHEN F. HUESTIS.
RICHARD W. WEDDALL.
ALEX. W. NICHOLSON.
CRANSWICK JOST.
ROWLAND MORTON.
JOHN JOHNSON.

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES

Speedily and permanently cures Congestion of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Consumption, Nervous Prostration, Shortness of Breath, Palpitation of the Heart, Trembling of the Hands and Limbs, Physical and Mental Depression, Loss of Appetite, Loss of Energy, Loss of Memory, and will rapidly improve the weakened functions and organs of the body, which depend for health upon voluntary, semi-voluntary, and involuntary nervous action. It acts with vigor, gentleness, and sublistry, owing to the exquisite harmony of its ingredients, akin to pure blood itself. Its taste is pleasant and its effects permanent.

Look out for the name and address, J. I. FELLOWS, St. John, N. B., on the yellow wrapper in water mark, which is seen by holding the paper before the light. Price, \$1.50 per bottle. Six for \$7.50. J. N. HARRIS & CO., Western Agents,

CINCINNATI, O.

RUPTURE \$100 Reward. We will bind ourselves to pay to a charitable institution \$100 in case of an inguinal Hernia that can
be retained by the hand that we cannot retain with
the PARKER RETENTIVE COMMON-SENSE
TRUSS, patented July 8 1873.

B State-sl., Chicago, III.
Dr. Parker, the patentee, has had twenty years' experience, and is curing many of the worst cases of
Rupture. Manufacturers of the celebrased CommonSense Truss, adopted by the Government as the best. ELECTRIC BELT.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—J. W. Durand et al. vs. Patrick J. Anderson, \$106.6L

JUDGE SMITH—Fanny Brown vs. Uliek Bourke, verdict \$100, and motion for new trial.—Naok-man Rosenthal vs. Isaac Pflaum, \$219.66.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Rozalia Kopyto

RAILHOAD TIME-TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Chicage & Northwestern Hallway.

Tisket Offices & Clark-st. (Sherman House) and as the depoits.

For Maps, Guide-Books, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Caraccommodations, apply at any of the following the Company: of the following the Company of the Company: of the Company:

Ottawa & Streator Express.

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Pacific Fast Express.

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C., B. & Q. Paisce Dining-Cars and Fullman if-wheel Sleeping-Cars run between Chicago and Omaha, To-eks, and Kansas City, on the Pacific Express. Chleage, Milwankee & St. Paul Rathway. nion Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ti ket Office, & South Clark-st. and at depot.

Depot foot of lake st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Omce. 12! Randolph-st., asar Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Paimer House. Leave. | Arrive. St. Louis & Texas Express 9:10 am 8:30 pm 8t. Louis & Texas Fast Line 8:30 pm 7:720 am clairo & New Orienns Express 9:10 am 7:720 am clairo & Texas Express 8:30 pm 9:30 pm 9:

dOn Saturday night runs to Centralis only,

Baltimore & Chic.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty second-st. Tricket Offices, S.Clarit-st., Palmer House Grand Pacific Lites, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. Arrive.

Public Sale to Close a Partnership Account.

The extensive Engineering Establishment known as THE SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY.

March Is at Bo'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exchance, will be sold as public sale the very valuable property known as THE SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, consisting of a large lot containing 3% acres, bounded by Washington-av. Federal, Fourth, and Fitnests, with all the buildings, machinery, tools, and fixtures. Ready for immediate operation. For further particulars apply to 30 South Third-st. Philadelphia, or to the agricosers.

Proposals for Gray Granite Entrance-Steps.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHTECT, ATRABURT DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18, 1821.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until B m. on the fifth day of February, 1854, for furnishing and delivering, ready for setting, the gray grainle steps, buttresses, etc., for entrances of first story of the United States Custom-House, etc., at Chicago, ill., in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which, and any additional information, may be had on application at this office or the office of the Superintendent.

Supervising Architect.

173 South Clark-st., Chicago.

Consult personally or by mail, free of charm chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. I the only physician in the city who warrants of

Kaneas City & Denver Fast Ex. 12:30 pm 3:80 pm Saneas City Night Express 9:00 pm 7:25 am St. Louis. Springfield & Taxas 9:00 am 5:00 pm St. Louis. Springfield & Taxas 9:00 am 5:00 pm St. Louis. Springfield & Taxas 9:00 am 5:00 pm St. Louis. Springfield & Taxas 9:00 pm 7:25 am Peoria. Entringfon / Fast Express 9:00 pm 7:25 am Peoria. Entringfon / Fast Express 9:00 pm 7:25 am Pokin & Peoria Express 12:00 pm 7:25 am Pokin & Peoria Express 12:00 pm 8:00 pm Streator, Lacon, Washingtin Ex. 12:30 pm 8:30 pm Streator, Lacon, Washingtin Ex. 12:30 pm 9:30 pm 9:10 am Joilet & Dwight Accommodation. Depot, foot of Lake-st, and foot of Twen Ticket Office, of Clark-st, acustoast con dolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Pain Mail (via Main and Air Line). 7:30 am * 6:50 pa lay Express 9:00 am * 7:40 pm * 10:30 am * 7:40 pm * 10:30 pm pm * 1 Pitteburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. E. (Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot. corner of Clinton and Carroli-sts. West Side. Leave. | Arrive. Pittaburg, Pt. Wayne & Chicago Ballway. Depot. corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices & Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel \$:30 am 7:00 pm \$5:15 pm \$3:00 am 9:10 pm 6:00 am Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Rativens. tence, corner of Van Buren and Sherman eta. Ticket Offices. & Clark et., Sherman House, Falmer House Grand Pacific Hotel. and it Canal, corner Madison. | Leave | Arrive. Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays Lake Shore & Michigan Southers Rallway Ticket offices at depots van Buren-st, head of I. Saile, Twenty-second-st, and Forty-third-st. Ticke and freight office under Shorman House, and ticke offices in the Grand Pacific blots and Palmer House | Leave. | Arrive.

Mail (vis Main Line) 125 am 700 pm Special New York Express 200 am 700 pm Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily) 515 pm 8:00 am Fast Express (daily) 10:30 pm; 5:00 am

or having known cases wherein its effects were beneficial, believe it to be a reliable remedy for the Depot, foot of Lake-as, and foot of Twe

Cinemasi, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express. 9:40 am * 8:00 pm

1 Night Express 9:50 pm 7:00 am Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Ticket Offices, if Clark-si., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sis.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEN WADE.

Some Interesting Recollections of the War-Horse of Ohio.

An Incident of the Cameron-Cartin Contest-Looking After Wade's Safety.

The Old Buckeye Senator on the Impe of President Johnson.

con. J. S. Brisbin in Philadelphia Press. nearly every one knows, the Repub-party in Pennsylvania for many years divided into two great political factions, one led by the Hon. Simon Cameron and other by Gov. Andrew G. Curtin, an able ent man. In early life I had trained h the Cameron wing of the party, and was ed a Cameron man. When I went to Gov. Curtin's friends, who desired to Russia under the new Administration, re-ded my presence with Mr. Wade as inim-to their interests, and they at once set to ork to destroy any influence I might be apposed to have with him. I heard of their gs, but did not pay any attention to the ld me the Curtin men were telling the mos sked the Vice-President what it was they re saying about me, but he only laughed i replied, "Never mind, never mind, but end to your business, and let them say

ied I would do so, but thought it unshould listen to their tales and give one chance to defend myself.

My dear boy," said the old Senator, "if u stay in Washington long enough you will arn what a pitiful thing it is to be even the

mch a life in reality. he following Sunday I was lying on a in Mr. Wade's parlor, at the Washingse, when five or six gentlemen can talking; I had my face to the all, and did not rise or notice them. I was ed. I naturally waked up a lite, but did not rise. I soon learned the genen were a delegation of Curtin's friends, had called to caution Mr. Wade against

o had called to caution Mr. Wade against
I never got such a raking in all my life
ore, and never imagined I was half so
an a man as they made me out to be. It
is hard to lie still and listen to their abuse,
I did so. Wade, seeing I was awake,
ed them out to say everything they could
inst me. "If he were here, said Wade,
king at the lounge, "I should like to hear
at he would have to say for himself."
hen they went on, Wade seeming to
dit and believe all they said. "I don't see
y he can lie still under such accusations,"
larked Wade; and then, raising his voice,
inquired: "Gentlemen, do you know
sonally the man of whom you complain?"
hey said they did not.

Threatening anonymous letters were constantly sent to Mr. Wade, and hints of assasination were made, not only privately, but on the streets, in the hotels, and about the Capital. No amount of advice could induce Wade to take any care of himself, and late one dark and rainy night I met him on Pennsylvania avenue going to his hotel alone. I accompanied him home, and spoke to him of exposing himself so recklesly. I told him he was surrounded by dangers; that the city was full of rough and desperate men, who, did they but know of his careless habits, would certainly avail themselves of such opportunities to do him bodily injury. He replied he knew it, but if some scamp was resolved upon his destruction, no amount of precaution on his part could prevent it.

Wade's friends were now thoroughly alarmed, and a consultation without his knowledge took place, at which it was considered what was best to be done. There was an old and trusty Sergeant in the city who had served an enlistment in my company during the War, and who wanted to obtain employment in the War Department. Mr. F. B. Ward, of Detroit, said he would gladly pay the Sergeant, or a dozen men if necessary, to secure the personal safety of Mr. Wade. It was agreed that the old Sergeant should be hired, and I looked him up, gave him his instructions, armed him with a big navy revolver, and placed him on duty. He was to pick up news, lounge about the rooms, walk in the hall, observe who went into Mr. Wade sheen he went out at night, always keeping far enough in the rear not to be observed.

week before Mr. Wade noticed him.

The Sergeant had been on duty probably a week before Mr. Wade noticed him.

For two days they mutually watched each other, then one evening Wade called me into the parlor, and, closing the door, said, with considerable agitation:

"There is a man out there who has been following me for two days. He is in the hall now. I think he means mischief. Come here and I will show him to you." Then, opening the door a little, Wade pointed out my poor, old, faithful Sergeant.

If Wade laughed at me when the Curtin men abused me, it was now my turn, if I had dared to laugh at him. The suggestion that my old Sergeant could possibly mean mischief to him was so ludicrous I could not repress a smile, but seeing Mr. Wade's anxiety, I had to tell him all about it, and I think I never saw him so angry in all his life. He stormed, ordered that the man should be discharged forthwith, and said he was ashamed of such a performance. He asked me what fool had got up such an argument, and de-

clared he would never forgive him. I felt it was no time to trifle with so grave an affair, and, pretending to get very angry, I said:
"You have been distressing your friends long enough, and not only one, but ten men, if necessary, shall be detailed to guard you unless you will take better care of yourself. It does not matter whether you like it or not, you cannot, and shall not, have your own way any longer."

It does not matter whether you like it or not, you cannot, and shall not, have your own way any longer."

Mr. Wade was astonished; he had never heard such language from me before, and he looked at me in amazement. He did not reply at once, but sat down in a chair and thought over it for several minutes; then, coming up to where I was standing looking out of the window, he laid his hand kindly on my arm and inquired:

"Why do you think I am in danger? Why do you believe they would kill me?"

"For the same reason they killed Abraham Lincoln," I replied, "to get rid of a great Republican leader and have a man in the Presidency whom they can use."

"Perhaps you are right," he replied with a sigh, "but I must not, I will not be guarded; send the man away and I will always let some one know when I go out." I think while the impeachment excitement lasted Mr. Wade never went out again alone after night.

WADE ON COPPERHEADS.

One afternoon he was returning along Pennsylvania avenue from the War Department, where he had been to see Mr. Stanton, when, as we approached the western gate which leads up to the White House, we saw a group of well-known Johnson men standing by the gate. They had evidently just came from the White House and were busily talking, but when they saw Mr. Wade they stopped and looked hard at him. As Wade came opposit them he stopped, and, pointing to the Executive Mansion, said loud enough to be heard by all: "That is a very nice place up there to live, but when I get there I shall have to thoroughly clean it out and see that no Copperheads come around." THE OLD FARMER.

As the impeachment trial drew to an end it became evident the vote would be close, and the question arose whether Mr. Wade should vote or not. He was President of the Senate, acting Vice-President of the United States, and at the same time a Senator from Ohio. The press and the people discussed the matter, and it became for a time a National topic. Mr. Wade kept his own counsel, and resisted all attempts to find out what he would do. He would answer no letters on the subject, and refused to discuss it with his most intimate friends. The Republicans claimed he should vote as a Senator from Ohio, while the opposition said if he did, and his vote should decide the matter, he would present the shameful spectacle of a man voting himself into office. The situation was most embarrassing to Mr. Wade, and he seemed deeply perplexed. Delegations came to see him, but he dismissed them without an answer.

him, but he dismissed them without an answer.

One day an old gentleman dressed in homespun called at the Vice-President's rooms in the Capitol and asked to see Mr. Wade. Nobody knew him, but he had the appearance of being an old-fashioned farmer. At first the boys did not seem disposed to let him in, but finally told Mr. Wade of his strange visitor. Mr. Wade ordered him to be admitted at once, and shook him cordially by the hand. He seemed to know the old man very well, and to be right glad to see him. They sat down and began to talk, when the old man said abruptly:

"Benjamin, I have come to see you about this impeachment business. We read in the papers one day that you are going to vote

this impeachment business. We read in the papers one day that you are going to vote against. Mr. Johnson, and the next day that you will not vote at all. Our people are anxious to know what you are going to dabout it. Have you made up your mind as to whether you will vote or not?"

The Secretaries laid down their pens and looked in astonishment at the old man. It was a question hardly a man in Washington would have dared to ask Mr. Wade. The old Senator sat silent for a moment looking into the old man's face and then asked:

"What do our friends up in Ohio say about it?"

A SINGULAR CASE.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuns.

Das Moires, Ia., Feb. 14.—A few weeks ago there was posted on the windows of a vacant store-room under the Kirkwood this notice:

"Mrs. T. Richter will occupy this room Feb. 1 with a complete stock of furs." In due time there came a fine-appearing and energetic woman, with several children, who took rooms in a block on Locust street as lodging-rooms, and at once began to display a fine stock of furs in the store on Walnut street. On Wednesday last a man appeared on the ground, who claimed to be the husband of the woman; and there was evidently truth in his statement, for there were earnest and private consultations held. That evening the occupants of the building where Mrs. Richter lodged were disturbed by what was evidently a row of considerable proportions in that part of the house. The police were notified, and the disturbance was quelled. Mrs. Richter explains her connection with the affair in this wise, and her statements are strongly corroborated by Davenport papers: The man. T. Richter, was her husband for fifteen years. They were comfortably situated, had abundant means, lived happily, and four children blessed their home. About three months ago a new servant-girl was employed in the family, who not only put in her time in household duties, but made herself especially agreeable to Mr. Richter; and he soon after began to discover greater charms in the servant-girl than in his wife and children. Of course matters could not run smoothly under such conditions; and, because they did not. Mr. Richter became abusive, and even brutal, to his wife, who was within a month of again becoming a mother. Forbearance ceased, and the wife him and sought relief and protection from the courts. The result was a divorcement. The father was given the custody of two children, and the mother of two and about \$12,00 in cash. Mr. Richter became abusive, and even brutal, to his wife, who was within a month of again becoming a mother. Forbearance ceased, and the wif

HAWKEYE.

The Telegraph and Spelling Beform.

Boston Literary World.

We are hearty believers in the expediency and feasibility of spelling reform, as all our readers

to advance the reform among the people. It cannot be done by newspaper, nor enacted by Congress, nor wrought by the schools, nor established by the dictionaries. The people will only accept a reform in spelling so far and so fast as they can be made to see that it is for their own practical advantage in the affairs of everyday life. When it can be made to appear that a spelling reform will "pay," then we shall find the people making haste to adopt it.

Now to make spelling reform "pay" is in the immediate power of the telegraph companies. Telegrams are charged for by the word. Let them be charged for by the letter, and we shall have a motive brought to bear upon the public which it will feel profoundly, and which will do a vast deal towards promoting simplicity and brevity in spelling. The man who would write "programme" in his dispatches until the day of his death, if he has to pay for his message by the word, will change it to "program" on the first intimation from the telegraph company that he can save a cent or two by the omission of the two superfluous letters.

It would be for the interest of the telegraph companies to lend all their influence to promote the proposed reform, even with no change in existing tariffs, for the success of it would save them one whre in every eight or ten; and might make the difference between a good fair dividend and no dividend at all.

THE GRAIN LOCK-UP.

How It Was Brought About-Talk on Both Sides-The Matter Threatening to Become a Subject of Congressional

Investigation. NEW YORK, Feb. 14.-The lock-up of grain and provisions by the speculative interest, the head of which is reputed to be James Keene, threatens to become a matter of Congressional investigation. A Republican newspaper correspondent from Washi on me yesterday, and said that it was hardly worth while for a journalist to live in Wash ington any more, so dull and unsearchin had Congressional action become. Nothing aggressive was done. Mortified at the failure of their purely political investigations last ssion, the Democratic majority would now inquire into nothing except the most trifling things, such as why a few hundred negroes traveled on the cars, and whether Johnny Davenport must not have his portrait taken

Another gentleman, in the shipping busi ness, who called at the same time, said: "I ent to Ben Butler some time ago and tried to show him how he could make himself a hero of an inquiry which would startle this whole Nation in connection with the

LOCK-UP OF BREADSTUFFS and eatables which the people want to sell, and which nearly the whole of the world is dying for need of. I thought that with his power to state a case in all its bearings he would be glad of the suggestion. But he seems to be growing old or tired of aggres-

I said to this latter person: "State the case to me if you understand it."

"Here it is," he said: "There may be said to be hunger, failure of crops, and suffering for bread and meat from the Cape of Good Hope to the North of Ireland. Failure of the crops, drought, floods, wars, etc., had deprived India, civilized Africa, and Europe of their usual allowance of bread and meat. The famine in India is hardly over before it strikes Ireland. In a less degree there is a scarcity of food all over civilized countries. That is clear from the number of vessels lying in this port waiting in vain to be loaded up with wheat and pork."

"How many vessels are lying in New York now waiting for cargoes?"

"Not less than 800, and I count nothing smaller than a brig. Most of the vessels I refer to are ships, barks, and steamers. I have myself thirty-five commanded by Italians. Norwegians, Britons, and Finns. To some of them I have made advances to such an extent that I am afraid to let them go without giving them cargoes. There is one case I heard of vesterday where one of my I said to this latter person: "State the case

kleasant word two and went into the aid of Senator and on two and went into the aid of Senator and Senato lakes in April next, because the speculators would be ruined, as well as their backers, the brokers, if they unlocked now."

HOW THE LOCK-UP WAS DONE.

"You say nobody would investigate a thing like this in Congress?"

"They don't seem to be aware down there that it is a fact at all. You know by law such a lock-up as this is a conspiracy, and punishable; the question is how prove it."

"Who is generally supposed to be at the head of it?"

"Jim Keene is credited with originating the idea, and he is supposed to have brought into the scheme prominent men on the Produce Exchange, as, perhaps, Jesse Hoyt and David Dawes, besides others not so widely known. They assumed that the whole world was short of something to eat, except America, which had a great abundance. Keene had been dabbling a good while in Chicago in provisions, having learned his points from the produce men. It occurred to him that he had as big a field there as Gould had in railroads."

"How in the world could they lock up the wheat-fields and the herds of hogs?"

"In this way: They go in at Chicago. You see an order is sent by telegraph from here to buy \$1,000,000 worth of grain and \$1,000,000 of pork. This grain is stored in the elevators at the rental of two cents a bushel per month. The pork is also stored. For both they get warehouse receipts, which they take back to the banks and borrow more money on them. You can borfow to within 10 cents a bushel the whole face of your warehouse receipts, because the grain is regarded as a most substantial security, easily salable as it stands. With the money which they borrow on these warehouse receipts the adventurers go in and buy more grain, and thus they have twice put up the price by bold buying. As the rates stand in Chicago, the principal place of receipt, they control everywhere else. Now, you see how often this thing can be done. Considerable grain stands locked up in the elevators of the country; they are full, and can receive no more. The price, which ought to be about \$1.05 a bushel, is up to \$1.

THE STAGNATION SICKENING ALL.

"Such a lock-up as this must affect all business?"

"It does; that is why you see the stock markets irresolute and sick. When you get a thing like grain in movement, money is being paid out all along its path and at both ends, and men take enterprise and risk because they have money in their pockets. A lock-up in our moment of prosperity is criminal, and one like this was never undertaken on our continent before."

lock-up in our moment of prosperity is criminal, and one like this was never undertaken on our continent before."

"But how is it that the railroads which reach into the grain-field itself, and run close to the farmers' barns, don't pick up the wheat and bring it East, and thereby break the price?"

"Because, probably, the railroads are in the combination. They have got their rates up for hauling grain to that degree that there is no encouragement to move it. They are doing now a first-class business westward carrying merchandise at high rates. It pays them better to do a limited amount of business at a high rate than a large amount at a low one. You perceive, therefore, that the prosperity is unequal at the two ends."

"How much money was required to lock up the grain and provisions?"

"It might have taken as much as \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000. We believe that our downtown banks are in the scheme. And we believe the reason why the dead-lock has not broken itself down before this is that our banks are afraid to let it break, as it might pull them in and ruin them. You see those banks would rather lend money to big opera-

"What will be the effect of the self?"

"Grain in the elevators, stored up, depreciates every day in value. Of course the depreciation is extremely slight; but take it from week to week, and from month to month, and there will be a certain spoilage, rattage, etc., and also the probable diminution of the gross supply by fire, etc."

"What is the effect on the great operators who have gone into this movement?" "What is the effect on the great operators who have gone into this movement?"

"I judge that the longer they postpone the day of justice to the hungry and the day of business to the country the more perfect their ruin will be. On his provisions and wheat Keene is now supposed to be \$4,500,000 behind. That is why more money is being spent to keep the thing up; as so much has been lost that now they dare not settle. If they let go their prices would come down. You see, the wheat for next year stood pretty high in the ground; when the snowstorm came a week ago it buried it all up warmly, and we are, therefore, pretty sure to have a strong crop of wheat next year. It will be in the market five months after the opening of navigation. I don't see how we are to work off on the world two such crops together, particularly when this locking-up movement has warned the world that, rich as America is, there are influences here avaricious enough to make us unreliable as a breadstuff and produce country."

THE FEW LUCKY SHIPPERS. "Do not vessels get away at all with

"Do not vessels get away at all with grain?"

"Well, you see how it is; wheat in England is several cents lower than with us. They have gone for wheat to Chili, California, and as far off as Australia. This will stimulate all those countries to go into active competition with us, small as the degree may be. So you see how a lot of worthless scamps have undertaken to play thimblerig with the gifts of Providence to our continent. Such freights as the world never beheld have been given in a few cases by steamships. A few days ago one steamer in requiring ballast took 100 tons of wheat for £1 3s the whole. A little before that a large steamship took out wheat at five cents a bushel from New York to Liverpool, which included the handling at both ends. In one or two cases large amounts of money have been made by discounting the speculative propensities of our market. There is a man named Woods at Liverpool, a very successful grain operator, who filled up about 100 cargoes of wheat before the lock-up was put into full operation. He just kept that wheat in the vessels and sold at the succeeding prices, and he is understood to have made a profit of from £100,000 to £200,000. Compare this," said my friend, the shipper, "with Mr. Bennett's subscription of \$100,000 to feed the Irish, who must now pay \$1.47 a bushel for their wheat, of which 45 cents at least is cabbaged by the speculators. The whole country is being aroused to contribute to Irish distress, while a dozen men among us are doing more to make that distress than all the afflictions of climates or of Kings."

TALK ON THE OTHER SIDE.

Within a few moments after the above con-

TALK ON THE OTHER SIDE. Within a few moments after the above conversation a shrewd American, not averse to speculation, gave me the other side of the

versation a shrewd American, not averse to speculation, gave me the other side of the question:

"Man will speculate," he said. "The whole theory of business is based on understanding supply and demand. Now, last year we had a magnificent crop, and it was the only good one in the world. The British and all the other nations sidled their vessels in here and began to run out our grain at low prices. Almost every week they would take 1,000,000 bushels away. They were taking it away so fast that some of our boys thought they would just make them pay for it. So they went in and bought the wheat that was being offered in Chicago. St. Louis, Milwankee, etc. In the same way they collared the hog crop, which is the most reliable thing to give meat to mankind. You see we are short in this country 1,000,000 hogs under last year. In Cleveland, O., a packer of my acquaintance, having cured his pork, found there were no hogs left to make bacon of, so he had to unbarrel the larger part of his pork and take out the sides to smoke them to supply the demand for bacon. I do not think it has taken more than \$10,000,000 to buy the grain that has been offered. In the matter of pork, lard, ribs, etc., Mr. Keene and his friends are pretty, badly out. But I have very little doubt of the necessity of the chaps on the other side, who have made us pay whatever they wanted many a time, coming up to settle for grain in their turn. I don't believe wheat will go down, and I believe pork will go up. It is not very probable believe wheat will go down, and I believe pork will go up. It is not very probable that next year will give us such a crop as we have had for the past two years. On the other hand, there is every indication of the most tremendous war that the Continent of

have had for the past two years. On the other hand, there is every indication of the most tremendous war that the Continent of Europe has ever seen. The Russians understood that so well that they would not let any wheat leave the Black Sea."

"What do you, as a mere newspaper reader, hold as the war in Europe?"

"I take this viet of it: The Russians are discontented in every way. In a national point of view they are hurt because the other Powers robbed them of the fruits of their victors over the Turks. In a social point of view they see that internal peace is a menace to their Government itself. They regard as their enemies England and Prussia. It was at Berlin that Disraeli and Bismarck called the Conference which humiliated Russia. Therefore the Russians regard Prussia as the Continental British ally. They are much stronger than Prussia, and have not much to lose in fighting her. The French also hate Prussia for dividing up their country. The Austrians dislike Prussia for robbing them of their Italian territories and of their German allies. The people of Holland and Belgium see that unless Prussia is curbed both those little kingdoms are to be absorbed by her within two or three years; to a less degree the Scandinavian nations, among which is Denmark, robbed of her German possessions, look with hate on Prussia. Therefore, it looks very much like a general war, with the Turks, Italy, Prussia, and England on one side, and Russia, Ausstria, France, Scandinavia, and the Netherlands on the other. A war on this scale will not permit raising much grain or meat. In the meantime, the dearth of provisions and their high prices are reconciling the people to the war."

Final Disposition of the Khedive's

Final Disposition of the Khedive's Present to Mrs. Fitch.

Present to Mrs. Fitch.

Oincinnati Enquirer.

"By the way, do you know what has become of the famous diamond necklace which was presented to Gen. Sherman's eldest daughter, by the Khedive of Egypt, on the occasion of her marriage to Lieut. Fitch?" said the Enquirer man to Mr. Patton, the diamond merchant, yesterday.

"I do," was the reply. "A sister of Gen. Sherman called at my office one day this week and I asked her the same question. She repeated to me the history of the famous necklace, from the time of its reception at the New York Custom-House until its final disposition. It is generally known that the duties which the Custom-House officers demanded of Lieut. Fitch, before they could deliver the magnificent present, would be something over \$20,000, the lowest estimate placed on its value by experts being \$200,000. Lieut. Fitch, not being a man of means, was unable to pay this sum. An enabling act was then passed by Congress, authorizing the Custom-House officers to deliver the diamonds to Mrs. Fitch free of duty. After this the necklace was sent to Washington, and, with Gen. Sherman's sword, deposited in the United States Treasury for acfekeeping. Upon further inquiry Lieut. Fitch ascurtained that the yearly taxes on the diamonds in St. Louis County, where he then resided, would be much more than his salary, and he once more found them an elephant on his hands. His father in-law, Gen. Sherman, took pity on the boy and returned the necklace, with thanks, to the donor in Egypt. Upon receiving them the Khedive wrote to the General, saying that it was not his desire that the diamonds should be mounted in sets, and divided equally between them. These daughters are Mrs. Fitch, née Minnie Sherman, Ella Sherman, Lizzie Sherman, and Rachel Sherman. The necklace was then returned to the Sherman family and mounted in four magnificent pendants, four pairs of spiendid solitaire earrings and eight rings. These four ladies are now the happy possessors of four complete suits of diamonds, the value of each suit being at l

Yesterday afternoon we took a ride across the the Stark-streat Ferry, to meet the incoming train and pick up what of news was floating about on the wind. The train came in, and brought among the lead of human freight a "sheep-man," as the wool-growers are called. He had been indulging in Willamette River water, and felt buoyant in coming across the ferry. He entertained everybody within range of his clarion voice how it snowed sheep in his neighborhood last Friday, and "riz tarnal blazes with everything." He spoke about as follows: "Well, I was out onter the range kinder lookin' arter things, when I noticed a black cloud risin' in the south, kiverin' up the sky like a horse blanket. I knowed suthin' was bilin' over in that 'ere camp, and concluded to kinder hover on the shadder of the hill. I hed no more'n got my sheep down off'n the ridge when it seemed as if all nations had riz in the air. I tell yer the wind howled like mad, an' I was kept down to my nittin' to keep on my pegs. I looked up to the ridge whar naber Richards' sheep was a feedin'—he had nigh 1,200 head

—an' I wus struck dumbfounded by the demoralized situashin. The wind struck the critters fair and squar, an' they riz in the air like feathers in goosepickin' time. The air was ful on 'em flyin' down the mountin, an' looked as if the mountain was a folierin' of 'em up. For half an hour it snode sheep in the valley, an' when Richards counted them he found over 400 hed gin up the ghost."

An inquistitve listener asked if it killed them. The herder hoisted himself to his full six feet, and remarked: "See here, stranger, I didn't come all the way from Roag River Deestrict to be put upon by you startched-up critters in the citty, an' I won't stan' none of yer blamed nonsense. Ef you take me for a greeny you are mightily fooled in your kalkelashins. An' if I hear any more of yer—"

The boat struck the west bank at this most opportune moment, the passengers started ashore, and what the remark would have concluded with has been lost to posterity.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tri To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—In your to-day's edition I see Mr. Hardy, of the Committee, states that there are 30,000 permanent flour-milling establishments in this country. I beg to differ with him. There are very near 51,000. The exhibition to be held at Cincinnati in May and June I expect will be a big success. Respectfully.

E. A. SITTIG.

To the Editor of The Onicago Tribusa.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 13.—In The Tribune of the 11th inst., in the report of proceedings of the Iowa Assembly, you state that Mr. Bloom, of Johnson County, offered a local-option substitute for the prohibitory amendment to the Iowa Constitution. This is an error. The local-option substitute was proposed by myself. Please correct.

Representative from Clinton County.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

MORRIS, Ill., Feb. 18.—The question now is,
Have we a Game law or not? I am glad to see your folks are waking up. We want the law sustained as it is, and not changed as the gamedealers would have it,—that is, changed from Aug. 15 to Dec. 1, and run to the 1st of Febru Aug. 15 to Dec. 1, and run to the 1st of February. If such a law should pass, prairie chicken and quail would be annihilated in, we will say, three years. No; I say let the law alone as it is, and make every one abide by it; and then we all can have a chance for sport, and leave some for the coming generation. The river is open, and not much frost in the ground. Ducks and greese are all out in the country, but few about the river, although the boys say they do see a few mallard about S. Island.

B. F. H.

Cleansing the River.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune. CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—There has been a good de said in your paper in regard to cleansing the Chicago River by pumping the water into the canal. It looks to me like throwing the money away. I can see but one way to cleanse the rivers of Chicago. That is to dig our canal wide enough and deep enough to let the steamboats come up from the Mississippi River into Chicago. I am told that Lake Michigan is forty or I am told that Lake Michigan is forty or fifty feet higher than the river at La Salle. If that is so, why not ask the Government to make an appropriation for this improvement. I do believe that our Government would not refuse to make an appropriation for Chieago. Why should not Chieago have some help from our Government when she is paying \$8,000,000 or \$10,000,000 to the Government yearly? Why is it that some of our Representatives that we send from Chieago do not make some move in this direction to get the Chieago River cleaned out? We all can see millions paid out on the Mississippi River, where the Government gets no revenue. Nothing would help the Mississippi River so much as to turn some of the waters of Lake Michigan into it. I believe that it would make the whole country between Chieago and New Orleans far healthier than it is now.

L. W. STONE.

The Public Schools. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune. CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—I wish to call attention the want of common sense displayed by teacher and Principals of our schools. When reces time comes the scholars are driven out of door no matter what the state of the weather is, and kept out fifteen minutes. On last Wednesdit was raining quietly and steadily at receitme at the Haven School, and the scholars we time at the Haven School, and the scholars were sent out—told they must go. One young lady asked the teacher to be allowed to remain in, as she had a cold and sore throat. She was told she could not remain, as all the girls would make just such excuse. So out they all went, and the school yard was nearly all covered with water, the hollow places making dubs two inches deep or more. There were not half a dozen umbrelhas in the whole crowd. The girls' grounds were very much crowded, and of course the smallest girls had to take the deepest water. When the last second of the fifteen minutes has expired girls had to take the deepest water. When the last second of the fifteen minutes has expired the bell rings, and the scholars return to sit in wet skirts and shoes an hour and a quarter before dismissal at noon. Now, pure air is necessary, but why the children's lives should be exposed in this wicked manner while there are windows that can be opened above and below, is the serious question for public consideration. The next thing will be that some of the scholars will be sent home for coughing and disturbing the school. Will our school officials prevent a repetition of such vandalism?

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Taxes and Penalties.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuns.
CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—It is well that real estate
owners should know something of the changes owners should know something of the changes that hav been made in our revenue laws. Under the present statute the Town Collectors ar required to return as delinquent al real estate the taxes on which hav not been paid on or before the 10th of March. The County Collector has power to extend the time for making returns for twenty days only. This return involves a small senalty on each lot or parcel of land delinquent.

power to extend the time for making returns for twenty days only. This return involvs a smal penalty on each lot or parcel of land delinquent. From the let of May, the tax draws interest at the rate of I (one) per cent per month for each month or fraction thereof that it remains unpaid, until the time for sale of property for taxes.

Herotofore, it has been cheaper for a lot-owner to "let the taxes run" until near the time of sale than to pay them promptly. The result has been that, with each recurring year, the greater portion of the real estate in Cook County has been advertised at tax-sale. Now, however, the penalties are so severe that one had better borrow the money, if need be, to pay his taxes than to wait til the Treasurer advertises them. If this has a tendency to lessen the amount of tax-fighting—which is generally prompted by a dishonest desire to shirk rightful burdens—it wil bring at least one blessing. It will also shorten the tax-list, which causes so much scandal and hart-burning each year; and in this regard, too, it will be productive of good, for the enormous tax-list has certainly never been a credit to our city and county. It is a pity that this list could not be cut down this year at least 9) per cent.

The Death of S. H. Lee.

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The Death of S. H. Lee.

To the Editor of The Oniceso Tribune.

RAVENSWOOD, Ill., Feb. 18.—You can scarcely imagine my feelings after perusing the article in your issue of Saturday, the lith inst., copied from the Cincinnati Gazette, giving the details of the death of S. H. Lee, my own cousin, at the hands of those worse than the Devil ever was depicted. Mr. Lee was a man of strict integrity of character and purpose, and, like myself, a Union soldier. When the War was over, all animosities on his part were laid aside, and, true to true Union principles, he went in good

union solder. When the war was over, an animosities on his part were laid aside, and, true to true Union principles, he went in good faith to aid in developing the resources of the South, enhance her prosperity, and bring peace and happiness within her borders. But how have his good intentions been met? Most horrible of answers,—assasination! Where are the people who claim to belong to a Nation (spelled with a big N) that they do not insist upon having such outrages punished by the powers that be? Is it possible that the Government is powerless to bring to justice the perpetrators of such deeds? If such be the fact, the only alternative is for the law-loving, law-abiding people to take the matter in hand and in some legal way start the car of justice, and see to it that it moves steadily onward until it triumphs over all obstacles and fully vindicates law and order, and thus give assurance that this is a Nation truly spelled with a big N, and fully determined to remain such. Republicans, you owe it to yourselves as individuals, and as a party, to see to it that this man's blood does not cry aloud from the ground in vain, and that his family may be made to truly feel that his country is indeed their country.

R. M. LEE.

Plant Trees.

To the Editor of The Octono Tribusa.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Ther ar thousands of vacant lots in this city, which, as yet, hav not been adorned with trees. This should no longer be permitted. Trees pay a better interest on their cost than any other improvement one can make about his property, and their cost is but a trifle. The springtime is near at hand, when they can be transplanted and when the opportunities for their purchase will be plentiful. Persons owning real estate in any part of the city should begin to plant now—"and don't you forget it"—to plant their trees as soon as the frost is out of the ground. Let al the now waste places of our beautiful city be garnished with them, so that in a few years they may repay, by their shade as welas their pecuniary value; for the money and labor expended in putting them out.

Be careful of the kind of trees you plant. Don't disfigure your lots with scrawny, crooked poplars, that ar so easily broken and will never grow in good shape. Don't take the dirty willows becaus they will grow so rapidly, for they can hardly be trained by the average lot-owner into any beauty of form. Select those trees

with pulverized earth, and then sor to giv the for som distanc around them, so as to giv the rootlets an opportunity to spred out. Do not leave them to perish with thirst, but giv them a liberal supply of water during dry wether. Cover the soil around them with hay, straw, shavings, or stable manure, so that the moisture shall not escape. Do al these things, and your trees wil pay you cent per cent per annum on their cost.

Repulsive Force.

To the Enter of The Chicago Tribune.
CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—As the leading authority in the Northwest in astronomical matters, I beg to ask The Tribune for an explanation of the term, "the repulsive force of the sun." What is the nature of this solar phenomenon? The term is used by astronomers as if it were generally understood, but it is not. The centripetal force of the sun seems to forbid a repelling ally understood, but it is not. The centripetal force of the sun seems to forbid a repelling force. The tail of a comet is sometimes spoken of as projected in retrograde motion by the sun's repulsive force, but I have never seen any explanation or proof of the existence of such a phenomenon. A few words in The Thibune may make it plain, and interest many, and oblige

A CONSTANT READER.

[The idea of a repulsive force has been entertained doubtfully by some astronomers, and more confidently by others, as the only one which could enable them to account for the cometary phenomenon referred to. It was

which could enable them to account for the cometary phenomenon referred to. It was claimed a year or two ago that Prof. Crookes' experiments had furnished a proof that such a repulsive force exists in the sunlight. But it cannot be considered as proven, or (perhaps) even probable. Astronomers understand something of the character of an expulsive force in the sun, by which masses of matter are thrown out beyond the normal level; but they are not yet sure enough of the existence of a repellent force in the sunlight to render it worth while to attempt the explanation asked for.]

Riparian Rights.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 14.—Sojourning here for a short time, I notice in the St. Joseph Herald this morning the following:

"CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—It seems probable that the Illinois Central Railroad will shortly enter a claim to riparian rights between the river and Twelfth street, a distance of a mile and a half along the lake-shore, embracing what would be a tract of land of immense value, comprising

a tract of laid of immense value, comprising about all the harborage of the city."

Some years ago, while Congressman Judd represented Chicago in Congress, he addressed a letter to the Chicago Board of Trade, asking an expression of the Board of Trade as to the desirability of the Government constructing an outer harbor of refuge, and in the interest of the commerce of the lake and of Chicago. The communication was referred to a committee of the Board of Trade, consisting of Capt. Wiley M. Egan, J. W. Preston, and R. McChesney, who reported to the Board of that such a harbor was very desirable, in the interest of the lake commerce, where vessels could seek shelter in a storm, as well as in the interest of the commerce of Chicago: "but it would be well for the Government, before constructing the harbor, to know who would own it when it was completed," the Committee having in mind-the dispositions of railroad managers to grasp all that belongs to them, and more too. The question of riparian rights was then in the mind of some of the Committee, and they did not wish to commit the Board of Trade (if their report was adopted by the Board) as recommending the General Government to construct a harbor to be afterwards seized by the railroad companies. The report of the Committee was printed. Perhaps the Secretary of the Board, or Capt. Egan, can furnish a copy of it.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

PROBLA, Ill., Feb. 16.—It is not often we see notoriety through the medium of newspapers but on this occasion we ask that you publish in THE TRIBUNE, which is largely circulated in Illinois, that the seventh annual meeting of the State Association of Mexican War Veterans will be held in the City of Peoria, in September, to continue in session three days. The local asso-ciation of veterans here have already comciation of veterans here have already commenced making preliminary arrangements for a large attendance of "old timers" and their friends. The last State meeting was held in Chicago, and all who had the pleasure of being present speak in the highest praise of the Chicago club of veterans and the citizens generally, for the grand style in which they were entertained. But this fact is neither astonishing nor surprising, because Chicago people are noted everywhere for generous hospitality to visiting guests on public occasions. The old veterans of Peoria will endeavor to return the compliment with compound interest in September, 1880.

At a recent meeting of our Association an election of officers for the current vear resulted reoria will endeavor to return the compilment with compound interest in September, 1880.

At a recent meeting of our Association an election of officers for the current year resulted as follows: Thomas Sheppard, President; James Bryant, Vice-President; William A. Thornton, Treasurer; DeWitt C. Frazer, Recording Secretary; C. McKenzie, Corresponding Secretary.

Letters were read from Senators and Representatives in Congress in regard to the passage, at this session, of a Pension bill allowing to the few survivors of the Mexican war \$8 per month during the remainder of their days upon earth, which, it is safe to say, will not exceed fifteen years at most. The youngest member of our Association is about \$2 years old. He, of course, is expected to perform all the janitor work and officiate in the capacity of "errand boy" at the Association meetings. His name is Frazer. May be long survive.

The days and dates of the meeting of the State Association have not yet been decided upon; but ample notice will be given, so that all veterans in the State may have plenty of time to make preparations to be in attendance. In the meantime, all who read this article may consider themselves invited to be present at the seventh annual meeting of the State Association, to be held at Peoria in September, 1880.

U. Sckenzie, Vice-President State Association.

Vice-President State Association.

National Railroad Commission.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

Chicago, Feb. 14.—The commercial and agricultural interests of the Nation are imploring Congress to protect them from the manipulations of the railroad corporations, which constitute a National system which in its collective capacity can exert a greater influence on the material interests of the country than all the combined officials of the Government. Congress has been importuned for years to give the only relief that can be efficacious, but all it has thus far seen fit to do is to have a committee or two material interests of the country than all the combined officials of the Government. Congress has been importuned for years to give the only relief that can be efficacious, but all it has thus far seen fit to do is to have a committee or two reports few vague resolutions and offer a few bills of doubtful expediency. It is true that the people have been derelict in using the same potent means to accomplish just legislation that the railroads have to discourage it—namely: money. If the public would, collectiveld, spend the tenth part of the money which has been unjustly extorted from them to pay passage and transportation. toward gaining relief, the relief would be sure to follow. Congress should pass a bill creating a National Commerce Commission and place Gen. U. S. Grant, for instance, at its head, on a salary of not less than \$25,000 per year, to continue for life; and fill the residue of a large Commission from the legal, railroad, manufacturing, commercial, and farming professions and avocations. No salary should be less than \$20,000 per year and each member should hold office from five officer years. Millions of our railroad stocks and bonds sreheld outside of the United States, and not only forceign but domestic holders of these values would feel confident that holders of these values would feel confident that would be treated with fairness by a Commission that had Gen. Grant or some man of like standing and integrity, and possessing the confidence of the public to the same extent, at its head. All know that in former times Gen. Grant vindicated the integrity of this Government in his military and civil capacity, and all right-minded men would feel that Justice would be force the Railroad Committee of Congress on the Reagan and other pending bills, and the report made by the Sub-Committee, that there is a strong public sentiment in favor of a National Railroad Commission, something of the nature I have indicated above?

Dur Water-Supply.

The Batter of The Chiesso Tribuna.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—I was

do from the statement of two of our bust playscians, one, that forty patients are victims of the
poison it is distributing, and another of sin
poison it is distributing, and another of sin
patients sick from disease brought on by use of
the water. Now, if my statement be true (and
the water. Now, if my statement be true (and
the water. Now, if my statement be true (and
is it not unwise to permit the people to lake
into their systems the poison I name?
Your reference to "pure water, as an all important agent for promoting our health, comfort, and happiness" has the clear ring in it
but the further reference to "a possibility that
the sewer-ladened river, and the proximity of
the crib to the shore, may ultimately breed
the sewer-ladened river, and the proximity of
the crib to the shore, may ultimately breed
those cheerful visitors often since the North
Branch has been forced into the lake by the
pumping process. Or, if so, then the extended
sweetness of a long-drawn-out bill.
It is not to be ignored, and unless we swake to
its reality and do instead of talk, we shall have
cause to mourn our neglect. An expert camination and remedy should find us a way out
our danger.

FORT WINGATE, N. M., Feb. 8.-It is a grie that comes over a man when ex paper he picks up to read is full of sy and accounts of relief for suffering and he knows and feels that he is to rom his home by the Executive of the

ment that is so ppofuse in its sympathy for oppressed. It is then when thoughts of reboon and shotgun policy enter his head. We have received communications from the Navajo Indian Agent that the reservation has been extended east and south. The consequence is that many settlers, with and without fam will be driven from their homes in midwi with no shelter nor means of until spring.

We of the Territories were of the op

man: and a great many are of that op and believe that his sanction to the e was obtained through falsehoods and m was obtained through laisencods and misrepre-sentation on the part of the Agent. This sec-tleman could see so necessity for giving the Indians more land until he found out the amount of business done by the post-trader at the Agency, and also after being ordered to put up some new buildings at the Agency, which involves the small matter of \$12,000 or \$12,00. He proposes to put these buildings up chiefs to for employing Indian labor. He proposed gentleman not a hundred miles from this p that he would make him clerk at the Age and that there was something else; he waske him post-trader, providing he would his son in as partner. When this gentle asked him how it would be about opposition Agent replied that he was Agent and he would that. He (the Agent) also stated that there to be \$12,000 or \$13,000 appropriated, and would fix it so they could bring that into a coffers.

Filial affection (not gain) leads nin to has the practical and responsible man for that tion, and through religious and political ence he secures his (the son's) appointme that important position. Here is a case an irresponsible boy, not out of his assumes the charge of an important Go ment office to which an experienced gent had to give bonds before he could fill the

Suffrage in Great Britain and Ireland

[Persons rated at £12 per annum in cou in Great Britain and Ireland are entitled to vote
if they have paid all their rates previous to the 20th of June preceding the election. The law works quite differently in Great Britain and Ire-land, on account of the different system of valuland, on account of the different system of valu-ation; and previous to the passage of the last Reform bill a valuation of £30 was necessary to entitle a person to vote at an English county election, and this was considered to be equal to the £12 rating in Ireland. The Parliamentary qualification for the Irish boroughs and English boroughs is fixed at a valuation of one £4. In England this victually amounts to boussheld England this virtually amounts to house suffrage, for scarcely any house in an Eng town is rated under £5. The owners of the premises in Ireland are entitled to the vote if they pay the rates; whereas in England the occupier is the person entitled to the vote, no matter who pays the rates. Besides, every facility for registration is afforded to the English voter, while the Irishman who is entitled to vote is hindered at every step from exercising his privilege. To afford opportunity to English artisans, cierks, and others to register, the Rehis privilege. To afford opportunity to Engine artisans, clerks, and others to register, the Revising Barrister is obliged to hold evening sessions, while in Ireland persons who wish to be registered are subjected to the greatestance-venience. A person who makes a frivolous objection in England is obliged to pay, costs, but such is not the case in Ireland. (2) Any person who is the sole occupant of a room in an English borough of certain dimensions, and who pays an annual rental of, we believe, £10, is entitled to vote under what is called the lodger franchise, and by the 41 and 42 of Vic. it is enacted "that in the case of a person claiming to vote as a lodger the declaration annexed to his notice of claim shall, for purposes of claim, be prima facit evidence of his qualification" as a voter. In Ireland the claimant has to prove his right to a vote and pay the attendant costs. Whatever has been said about England applies equally well to Scotland. For further information, "Caractacus" is referred to a very able and interesting article on this subject from the pen of Mr. Charles Dawson in the February number of the forminghtly Review. There the whole case is stated lucidly and forcibly.]

Extraordinary Accident—A Man Nailed to His Seat in a Fourth Avenue Horse-Car by a "Snake-Head" Rail.

to His Seat in a Pourth Avenue Horse Car by a "Snake-Head" Hail.

New York World, Feb. 55.

Car No. 7, of the Fourth avenue line, was going up-town yesterday afternoon at about its o'clock filled with passengers, including a number of ladies. At Tweifth street the progress of the car was suddenly arrested. The horses had been trotting at a six-mile gait. Before anybody in the car could move, a long strip of frost forced its way endwise through the floor of the car, passed through the seat on the west lower corner, on which Samuel Glover, 40 years old, a merchant of Fairfield, Conn., was sitting, and, crushing through the thin soat, pentrated Mr. Glover's thigh, and, passing on, lodged against the end of the car. The car was brought to a standstill. The strip of iron was in such a position that Mr. Glover, who had become almost unconscious from the agony he was suffering, was literally nailed to his seaf. Officer Mulcahey, of the Mercer street police, came up, and, procuring axes and saws, with the assistance of several of the passenger, out away the rear end of the car to release in. Glover. After fifteen minutes hard work the rail was released from its lodgment, but still the unfortunate passenger could not be released. With a penknife Officer Mulcahey managed to cut away the lacerated flesh of Mr. Glower thigh and to release him. A hack was procured and he was taken to the Ashland House, where he was stopping. Physicians were sent for, and pronounced his injuries exceedingly serious.

The accident was of a very singular character. The tracks of the road are used not only by the street-cars, but by heavily-laden freighters, in transit from the Grand Central Depot to the freight depot in Centre street. The tracks are laid on regular sleepers, with heary spikes, and on each side of a rail is placed iong, flat strip of boiler-iron, two inches wile and an inch thick, to protect the sleeper from the car-wheels. The side flanges are also secured to the sleepers by spikes. The accident of yesterday was due to the loo

Krupp.

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